BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1861. { NO. 1.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	1 00
Do. do.	2 do	1 25
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Do. do.	3 months without change,	4 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the 1st.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair*,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER McARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Line Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 10th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

P. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[34-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put a Still at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
Jno. Leah, " " " " Salem, do.
Jno. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.-dtf.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpeztine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 1 1th, 1859—11-1y.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE CO PARTNERSH P previously existing between the subscribers under the firm of SMITH & DUNHAM, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts either by note or cash, as we are anxious to close our business.
ALFRED SMITH,
August 1st, 1861 JOHN S. DUNHAM.

FURTHER NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Mercantile Business at the old stand. Persons wishing to purchase Goods cheap, will please call and examine for themselves.
ALFRED SMITH.
August 1st, 1861 52-3:

TO RIFLE MAKERS WITHIN THE STATE.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, August 10, 1861.
Proposals are invited until 12 M. on Wednesday 4th September next, for the fabrication and delivery at the Ordnance Depot in this city—where samples may be seen—of (5000) five thousand Percussion Rifles of the following dimensions to wit:

		Inches.
BARREL	Diameter of the bore	0.54
cast steel.	Variation allowed, *more*	0.01
or, *iron;*	Diameter at the muzzle	0.90
steel preferred.	Diameter at breech, between the flats,	1.15
	Length without the breech screw,	33
RAMROD—*steel*—length		33
ARM COMPLETE—length		48.8

IMPLEMENTS: *screw driver*, with cone wrench; *wiper, ball screw, spring vice, bullet mould.*
To be subject to inspection before reception. Proposals will state the number that will be delivered weekly, and the the earliest day of the first delivery. Sufficient security for the faithful performance of contract will accompany proposals, which will be addressed to the "Officer Commanding Ordnance Depot, Raleigh, N. C." and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing percussion Rifles."
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.
August 10, 1861. 285-1t—51-td

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM
AND
BLOODED STOCK
FOR SALE.
—:o:—
I WISH TO SELL A FINE STOCK FARM, near Asheville, in Buncombe county, North Carolina, with the live stock upon it; consisting of a

HERD OF EXCELLENT CATTLE,
MOSTLY
AYERSHIRES,
And Grades of Ayershire, Devon and Short-Horn.
ALSO,
Several Brood Mares,
Colts and Fillies;
Several fine Jennets,
Young Jacks,
and an
IMPORTED JACK.
These will be sold either with or without the FARM. And unless previously sold at private sale, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the
20th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
I wish a small proportion of the pay in hand; the remainder at the end of the war. As I am a volunteer for "during the war," in my absence I. B. SAWYER, Esq., of Asheville, will represent me. J. W. WOODFIN.
Aug. 9, 1861. 284-1td-3tw.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information app'y to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY.—*Court of Equity—Spring Term*, 1861.
James Evans, Benjamin Evans and William Evans,
against
Geo. Cromartie, John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, Hope W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, William H. White, Benjamin F. Rinaldi and wife Amelia, James F. Gillespie and wife Mary C., Sarah E. Cromartie, Amanda Cromartie, Miriam E. Cromartie, Emeline Cromartie, George H. Cromartie, Richard B. Cromartie, Alice Cromartie.
ORIGINAL BILL.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, H. W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a paper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents that they be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, at a term to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday after the Fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment pro confesso entered up.
Witness, Heman H. Robinson, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1861.
H. H. ROBINSON, C. & M. E.
August 15th, 1861. [Pr. adv. $8 43.] 51-6w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND,
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
Oct. 2—5-tf W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

NEW WATER WHEEL—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL, which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

Admission of Missouri as a Member of the Southern Confederacy.

The bill admitting Missouri into the Confederacy on certain conditions, was passed by Congress some days ago, but was not returned until yesterday afternoon by the President. The following is a copy of the bill. It passed unanimously:

A Bill to aid the State of Missouri in repelling invasion by the United States, and to authorize the admission of said State as a member of the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Missouri have been prevented, by the unconstitutional interference of the Government of the United States, from expressing their will through their legally constituted authorities in regard to a union with the Confederate States of America, and are now engaged in repelling a lawless invasion of their territory by armed forces; *and whereas*, it is the right and the duty of the Confederate States to aid the people and government of the said State in resisting such invasion and in securing the means and opportunity of expressing their will upon all questions affecting their liberties: now, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States of America be and he is hereby authorized to co-operate, through the military power of this Government, with the authorities and the people of the State of Missouri, in defending that State against a lawless invasion by the United States, and in maintaining the liberty and independence of her people, and that he be authorized and empowered, at his discretion, to receive and muster into the service of the Confederate States, in the State of Missouri, such troops of that State as may volunteer to serve in the army of the Confederate States, subject to the rules and regulations of said army, and in accordance with the laws of Congress; and said troops may be received into service by companies, battalions or regiments, with their officers elected by the troops, and the officers so elected shall be commissioned by the President, and, when mustered into service, said companies, battalions or regiments, may be attached to such brigades or divisions as the President may determine, and the President shall have power to appoint field officers for all battalions and regiments organized out of separate companies mustered into service, and to add to battalions a sufficient number of separate companies to complete their organization into regiments, and to appoint the additional field officers necessary for the complete organization of the regiments so formed; and all vacancies that may occur among the commissioned officers of troops mustered into service under this act shall be filled in the manner provided in the act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States of America," approved 6th of March, 1861.

SEC. 2. That the State of Missouri shall be admitted a member of the Confederate States of America upon an equal footing with the other States under the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, upon the condition that the said Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States shall be adopted and ratified by the properly and legally constituted authorities of the said States, and the Governor of said State shall transmit to the President of the Confederate States an authentic copy of the proceedings touching said adoption and ratification by said State of said Provisional Constitution; upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceedings upon the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Missouri into the Confederacy, under said Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, shall be considered as complete; and the laws of this Confederacy shall be thereby extended over said State of Missouri as fully and completely as other States now composing the same.

SEC. 3. That the Congress of the Confederate States recognize the Government of which Claiborne F. Jackson is the Chief Magistrate to be the legally elected and regularly constituted government of the people and State of Missouri; and that the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby, empowered, at his discretion, at any time prior to the admission of said State as a member of the Confederacy, to perfect and proclaim an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the said government, limited to the period of the existing war between this Confederacy and the United States, the said treaty or alliance to be in force from the date thereof, and until the same shall be disaffirmed or rejected by this Congress.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The following bill has been passed by Congress in secret session and approved by the President:

A bill to be entitled an act to empower the President of the Confederate States to appoint additional Commissioners to Foreign Nations.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby empowered to determine and designate to what nations the Commissioners of the Confederate States now in Europe shall be accredited, either separately or unitedly; and to prescribe the duties he may think proper to assign to each of them.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby empowered to appoint two other Commissioners to represent the Confederate States, either separately or unitedly, to such foreign nations as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the additional Commissioners authorized by this act, shall receive the same pay and emolument as the Commissioners now in Europe receive; and the President shall appoint the secretaries or clerks required by said missions, and determine their compensation.

Report of Victory in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The following is from an extra of the Houston Telegraph, August 10th: There are reports of a fight on the 25th of July, between Col. Boyler's command and the Federal troops at Fort Fillmore, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with thirty killed and wounded; two Lieut's among the killed. The Southerners were unhurt.—The Federals fled and were pursued, and the whole command taken prisoners, five hundred in number. The mail to Tueson was cleaned out by the Apaches, and all hands killed.

PENETRATING THE NETHER REGION.—A letter from Wirt county, Va., relates the following:

A gentleman in the oil region in Western Virginia was boring for oil on his land, and, anxious to complete the job, kept his darkies at work night and day. The night were cold, and a fire was built near the well. About midnight they struck a vein of gas, which rushed out with great force, and, igniting from the fire, shot up a great stream of brilliant flame one hundred and fifty feet in the air, illuminating the country round. The terrified darkies broke for their master's house, and cried out, "Get up, Massa Tomkins, get up! we've done and broke through into hell!"

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Public Finances of the Confederate Government.

The following highly important bill has passed Congress and been approved by the President. The vote on its passage we understand to have been unanimous, both by States and by members.

It will be seen that the bill constitutes the *whole basis of the plan of finance and revenue of the Confederate Government.* The full copy we are enabled to give of it will be a matter of exceeding general interest, and each provision of the bill will, no doubt, be anxiously scanned by the people

A Bill to be entitled an Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States; the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable: but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the nett proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactures, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act approved May 16, 1861; and this act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars, the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sales until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.

SEC. 3. The holders of the said Treasury notes may, at any time, demand in exchange for their bonds of the Confederate States, according to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. But whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise that he will pay off any portion of the said Treasury notes, then the privilege of funding as to such notes shall cease, unless there shall be a failure to pay the same in specie on presentation.

SEC. 4. That for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds; slaves; merchandize; bank stock; railroad and other corporation stocks; money at interest, or invested by individuals, in the purchase of bills, notes, and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or elsewhere; cattle, horses and mules; gold watches, gold and silver plate; pianos and pleasure carriages: *Provided*, however, that when the taxable property, herein above enumerated, of any head of a family is of value less than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act; and *provided further*, that the property of colleges and schools, and of charitable or religious corporations or associations actually used for the purpose for which such colleges, schools, corporations, or associations were created, shall be exempt from taxation under this act; and *provid d further*, that all public lands and all property owned by a State for public purposes be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of ascertaining all property included in the above classes and the value thereof, and the person chargeable with the tax, each State shall constitute a tax division, over which shall be appointed one chief collector, who shall be charged with the duty of dividing the State into a convenient number of collection districts, subject to the revisal of the Secretary of the Treasury. The said collector shall be appointed by the President, and shall hold his office for one year, and receive a salary of two thousand dollars. He shall give bond with securities to discharge the duties of his office in such amount as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall take oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and to support and defend the Constitution. The said chief collector shall, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a tax collector for each collection district, whose duty it shall be to cause an assessment to be made, on or before the first day of November next, of all the taxable property in his district, included in each of the above mentioned classes of property and the persons then owning or in possession thereof, and in order thereto, the said tax collector may appoint assessors, who shall proceed through every part of their respective districts, and, after public notice, shall require all persons owning, possessing, or having the care and management of any property liable to the tax aforesaid, to deliver written lists of the same, which shall be made in such manner as may be required by the chief collector, and as far as practicable, conformable to those which may be required for the same purpose under the authority of the respective States; and the said assessors are authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises for the purposes required by this act.

SEC 6 If any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of taxable property owned or possessed by him, or under his care or management, then it shall be the duty of the officer to make the list, which being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall deliver or disclose to any collector or assessor appointed in pursuance of this Act, and requiring a list as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person, so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court or competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall fail to deliver to the collector or assessor a list of his taxable property at the time prescribed by him, shall be liable to a double tax upon all his taxable property; the same to be assessed by the collector or assessor, and to be collected in the same manner and by the same process as is herein provided as to the single tax.

SEC 9. The lists shall be made in reference to the value and situation of the property on the first day of October next, and shall be made out, completed and delivered into the hands of each of the tax collectors on the first day of December next; and upon the receipt there of, each tax collector may, for twenty-one days next ensuing the said first December, hear and determine all appeals from the said assessments, as well as applications for the reduction of a double tax, when such tax may have been incurred, to a single tax; which determination shall be final.

SEC. 10. The several tax collectors shall, on or before the first day of February ensuing, furnish to the chief collector of the State in which his district is situated, a correct and accurate list of all the assessments made upon each person in his district, and of the amount of tax to be paid by such person, specifying each object of taxation; and the said chief collector shall collate the same in proper form and forward the collated lists to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. The said several collectors shall, on the first day of May next, proceed to collect from every person liable for the said tax the amounts severally due and owing, and he shall previously give notice for twenty days in one newspaper, if any be published in his district, and by notifications in at least four public places in each township, ward or precinct within his district, of the time and place at which he will receive the said tax; and on failure to pay the same, it shall be the duty of the collector, within twenty days after the first day of May aforesaid, by himself or his deputies, to collect the said tax by distress and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the persons delinquent. And in case of such distress it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his or her dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly advertised or posted up at two public places nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at the court house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained and the time and place proposed for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for the sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: *Provided*, that in any case of distress for the payment of the taxes aforesaid, the goods, chattels or effects so distrained shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expense of removing and keeping the goods, chattels or effects so distrained as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the State wherein the distress shall have been made; but in case of non-payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the Confederate States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels or effects shall have been distrained: *Provided*, that it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade, or profession, beast of the plough, and farming utensils necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or such household furniture or apparel as may be necessary for a family.

SEC. 12. That if the tax assessed on any real estate shall remain unpaid on the first day of June next, the tax collector of the district wherein the same is situated, shall, on the first Monday of July thereafter, proceed to sell the same, or a sufficiency thereof, at public auction, to the highest bidder, to pay said taxes, together with twenty per centum on the amount of said taxes, and costs of sale; said sale to be at the court house door of the county, or parish, wherein said real estate is situated, and, if there shall be more than one county or parish in a district, the said tax collector is authorized to appoint deputies to make such sales in his name, as he cannot attend to himself; and for all lands so sold by said deputies, the deeds as hereinafter provided for, shall be executed by said collector, and such sales so made shall be valid, whether the real estate so sold shall be assessed in the name of the true owner or not. But in all cases where the property shall not be divisible so as to enable the collector by a sale of part thereof to raise the whole amount of the tax, with all costs, charges and commissions, the whole of such property shall be sold, and the surplus of the proceeds of the sale, after satisfying the tax, costs, charges and commissions, shall be paid to the owner of the property or his legal representatives, or, if he or they cannot be found, or refuse to receive the same, then such surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Confederate States, to be there held for the use of the owner or his legal representatives, until he or they shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon such application, shall, by warrant on the Treasury, cause the same to be paid to the applicant. And if the property offered for sale as aforesaid, cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said additional twenty per centum thereto, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the Confederate States for the amount aforesaid: *Provided*, that the owner or superintendent of the property aforesaid, before the same shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the tax thereon, with an addition of ten per centum on the same; on the payment of which the sale of the said property shall not take place: *Provided*, also, that the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person on their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem any lands and other real property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

OUR DISPATCHES TO-DAY will be found interesting.—They announce President Davis as improving in health. From Western Virginia the capture of Rosencrantz—which, if true, will prove to be of no little importance. The announcement of the arrival of Albert S. Johnston and force, from California, at Mesilla Valley, will be hailed with joy.

The Federal Government continues to tighten its grasp on the suspected portion of the people North—even the wives of members of Congress do not escape the despotism of Lincolnism. Mrs. Senator Gwyn, of California, has been arrested and sent to West Point. Other ladies have been arrested in Washington, and imprisoned.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see another English schooner arrived on yesterday, and have no doubt she has come to get a cargo of Spirits Turpentine to take to the Yankees, and I understand she has come in ballast, as usual, without bringing us anything that would be of use to us. We do hope that Gen. Gatlin will not permit her to take a barrel of Spirits Turpentine or other produce out of this port, and if he does not prevent it, we hope to see the people take the matter in their own hands. We think it about time to put a stop to sending supplies to the enemy. What do you think our poor soldiers will say when they hear of our own citizens furnishing supplies to the enemy, when they are suffering the hardships of camp, and fighting our battles.

HANOVER.

August 28th, 1861.

☞ We publish the foregoing communication first because it is in accordance with our own views relative to the shipment of produce from Southern ports, and second for the purpose of stating a fact, which perhaps is not generally known. We are fully aware that if Gen. Gatlin had the power he would not allow a dollar's worth of our produce to leave our ports—particularly on board of shipping that bring nothing to us. But until he is vested with such power it cannot be expected that he can act as he might wish to. It therefore rests, for the present, with the citizens of Wilmington—with the merchants of Wilmington, to say whether any more shipments be allowed on bottoms that come here in ballast. The Safety Committee—the people—the merchants must act in this matter for the present. We have some reason to think the merchants are disposed to act properly—giving no more encouragement to shipments. We believe they, or a respectable portion of them at least, agree with us on this point. We cannot afford to feed our enemies in times like these. We have heretofore expressed our views upon this point.

☞ Under the head of "*Startling Intelligence*," the Raleigh *Register* of to-day, says that Gov. Clark on yesterday received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen Huger, at Norfolk, informing the Governor that a fleet of two steam frigates, eight armed vessels, and a number of other craft had left Old Point on the previous day, (Monday last,) and steered for the South. The *Register* says "the coast of this State is in all probability the point on which the fleet is to operate."

We presume they are coming down this way for the purpose of filling up our small inlets with some old craft which it is said the Lincolnites have bought up and stolen from the Marylanders for that purpose. Let them rip.

P. S.—We have been shown an official dispatch, which states that the fleet consisted of two frigates, and two large steamers with eight small steamers in tow; that they had sailed Southward, and their supposed destination was the coast of North Carolina. We are inclined to believe that the small steamers are nothing more than old hulks, with which they will endeavor to fill up our inlets.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

ARRESTED.—The Petersburg *Express* publishes a letter from Randalsville, N. C., dated the 21st inst., which states that Dr. Archibald N. McBryde, a native of North Carolina, has been arrested at the above place for treason. An autograph letter from Horace Greeley, of New York, was found among his papers. Dr. McBryde is the same who, two years since, attempted an examination of the Pyramids of Egypt. He has written for the New York press, and contributed lately to Confederate literature.

Wonder if this is the same *A. A.* McBryde who formerly taught school at Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C.

AN EDITOR IN THE FIELD.—We learn from the Goldsboro' *Tribune* of yesterday, that Dr. J. J. Lawrence, late editor of the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*, has raised an artillery company of ninety privates, besides officers, which has been accepted by the Secretary of War. Capt. Lawrence and men will render a good report for themselves and the holy cause in which they are engaged, whenever they have the luck to get a crack at the enemy.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

THE SALE OF PRIZE VESSELS—Schooners Herbert Manton and Transit, took place at Newbern on the 26th inst., under decree of Judge Biggs, of the Confederate Court. Theo. J. Hughes was the purchaser. The *Herbert Manton* brought $5,000 and the *Transit* $2,960. One Chronometer brought $75 50 and one $92 50. The *Progress* thinks the prices paid for the vessels, etc., were low.

TWINS.—We have seen twin babies—the Siamese Twins, heard of twin chickens, hogs, calves—and also various vegitables said to be after the order of twins—but we had the first view of a twin Water Mellon to day. It was grown in Jones county by Mr. Joseph Smith, near Trenton, and brought down here by Mr. Wm. Hill, a resident of town. We regret that circumstances renders it imparative for Mr. Hill to remove this curiosity from our office. However, what can't be helped must be endured—but we part with *our* twin watermellons with much relultance.

We learn that Mr. Smith raised a large quantity of mellons this season, many of them weighing fifty pounds. Pretty fair sizes, we think.

AN EDITOR DEAD.—We regret to learn from the Portsmouth, Va., *Transcript* that Thos. G. Broughton, Sr., Esq., the venerable Editor of the Norfolk *Herald*, died on Saturday last. He had attained his 75th year. His "life, which was well employed, mostly in services particularly beneficial to the public. In all relations, public and private, he was greatly esteemed and will be much missed."

THE BALTIMORE EXCHANGE of Saturday last, says that Attorney-General Bates has given his opinion on the freedom of the Press. He says that the Press can be suppressed constitutionally, if a safety of the Republic require it. In accordance with this decision, two papers in Philadelphia have been seized.

The sale of the New York Day Book, Daily News and Journal of Commerce has been suppressed. It is believed that every paper at the North, hostile to Lincoln, will be destroyed.

This is freedom of the press and of speech, guaranteed by the constitution which Lincoln has sworn to support, with a vengeance.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Mr. Macomber, of Adam's Express, for late Northern papers, and for a sight of the New York Illustrated News, in the which the Southern soldiers look as if they were all about to die of their own hideousness, while the Lincolnites look grand and glorious. This, too, in a scene located at the battle of Bull Run, during the "retreat" of the "Grand Army;" plain people call it the "rout."

COLLECTOR.—We are pleased to learn that Col. Jas. T. Miller's appointment by President Davis, as collector for the port of Wilmington, has been confirmed by the Confederate Congress.

Losses in the War.

As in regard to pecuniary losses *by* the war, so with losses of life *in* it, more is occasioned by indirect than direct causes. The prostration of industry, the stagnation of trade, the derangement of exchanges, the necessary, or at least the inevitable waste in war, are apt to exceed even the large sums appropriated, or the heavy debts incurred in and for the direct prosecution of hostilities;—so in all armies, and during all campaigns, the loss of life by sickness greatly exceeds that on the battle field. Typhus fever, or as it is called, according to the place where it may occur, camp fever, or ship fever, with dysentery, carry off their hundreds and thousands, while those in feeble health are apt to succumb to exposure—to alternations of heat and cold, of wet and dry.

Even as a matter of economy, then, all precautions should be taken consistent with safety to protect the health of the men. For every man of the Confederate forces now in Virginia or elsewhere, a good round sum must have been expended by *somebody* from the first enlistment to the drilling, equipping, mustering into service, seeing service, and becoming prepared to act fully the soldier's part. All this is of course lost when the soldier succumbs to disease and either dies or is permanently invalided and goes home. It is lost *pro tanto* all the time he is laid up.

We know that it is easier to talk than to do. We know that the authorities have their heads, their hands and their hearts full, and more than full. This is a very young government. Its whole arrangement is provisional; its whole separate history is not a year old. Some of the most important States of the Confederacy have only joined it three months. With blockaded ports and threatened borders, the Government at Richmond has to call upon the liberality, the patriotism, the self-sacrifice of every man, woman, and child in the Confederacy. Great Britain, the wealthiest of empires and among the oldest, failed lamentably in her Commissariat and Quartermaster's department in the Crimea, and her hospital system was awful. Under all the circumstances, our government has done exceedingly well, compared with that of Great Britain. We question, indeed, if there can be any comparison instituted that would not be "odious" by reflecting too severely upon the government of the country upon which Wm. Howard Russell condescended to be born.

But too many men die from over-work—over-exposure rather. The British understood this matter in India.—They drilled, and now drill their European troops at the coolest time of the day; never under its extreme heats Cavalry scour the country and make recognizances, so that infantry are not marched to death under a broiling sun, or chilled and fevered by mephitic night dews—We fear that this is too much ignored in our camps. Perhaps it requires experience to force these things upon the official mind. If this war continues much longer it *will* be fixed, however. The influence of physical feelings upon the mind, the action, the dash and efficiency of soldiers in battle, will be denied by no man who has taken the trouble to analyze his own feelings in presence of difficulty or danger when in strong health or when weak, tired-out and "miserable." It takes an effort of reason to convince yourself that you are the same man or the difficulty or danger the same with that which appalled you so much at one time, or appeared, and was, so easily overcome at the other.

The great exposure of our forces in the lower peninsula or the "Southern neck" as it is sometimes called, appears to be one main cause of a ratio of sickness and mortality with some regiments, which, as we learn it from good authority, we shrink from alluding to more particularly. The hospitals might easily be better, no doubt, but horse-pickets and less exposure would bring the men out, make them healthier, heartier, and surely no less fit for duty. Washington Irving's Dutchman who took such a big run before jumping over a fence that he had to stop for breath on the near side, might possibly find a counterpart in men worn out with fatigue and sickness before the day of deadly battle comes. The spirit may—nay, *will* be willing, but not able to prevent the flesh from being weak.

The *Richmond Examiner*, which is very apt to speak out plainly, attributes a great deal of the sickness to the laxity of hygienic discipline—to a neglect to remove and keep removed the producing causes of disease in camp. The writer in the *Examiner* of yesterday morning (the article is editorial), says: "At Yorktown, in July, we counted by hundreds the sick of the North Carolina and other regiments. We are told that they now count by thousands. We alluded to the grave abuses of omission under the head of 'excreta'."—Necessary precautions in this respect being omitted or neglected, the temporary homes of thousands of men become surrounded by an atmosphere totally unfit for respiration. The men individually cannot remedy this, nor enforce the necessary rules, but the officers can, if, from the highest to the lowest, they pull together, organize a system, and heartily co-operate in having it carried out.

No false delicacy should interpose betwixt grievances and their exposure and remedy, when they involve the life, and certainly the health and efficiency, of the armies of the South.

Speaking of LOSSES IN WAR, there is one thing that may, perhaps, have been at first regarded as a sort of pious fraud, but has now, by over-doing become rather the occasion for satire. We allude to the constant tendency of both parties to understate, explain away and finally almost deny their own losses at each and every collision. If we are to believe some of the Federal accounts, given since they have so far recovered their spirits as to be able to lie with their accustomed ease, we might be led to suppose that they escaped with hardly any injuries more serious than those arising from the kicks administered to them in their retreat, and Bennett and the "Little Villain" know by experience that kicks *a posteriori*, do not kill, else they would be both very much dead several times.

General Beauregard and General Johnston have submitted no official report *for publication*. They had no hard case to doctor up and did not feel the necessity of as much hard wholesome lying as devolved upon McDowell, who marched up to the work like a patriot and lied like a man and a Lincolnite. We doubt, however, if the loss on our side even, will be generally known until the war has closed, if then, or ever. The loss at Manassas was much heavier on both sides than has ever been acknowledged.

Men who know anything at all must open their eyes when they read and hear of the main armies of the North and the South wrestling for a long July day, armed with rifles and rifled cannon, flying artillery and masked batteries, bayonets and bowie knives, Colt's revolvers and Sharp's carbines, without doing much more harm than a railroad accident or a steamboat explosion. In fact it was not so. It is true the main tug of war, the locking of horns, was pretty brief, all up to two or three o'clock being more a game of positions and manœuvres than anything else, but while the tug did last the enemy went down like grass, and a goodly number of our own men too. It was no child's play where only two or three hundred men were killed on either side.—There were thousands perished on the side of the Federalists, and, although we lost incomparably fewer than they did in killed and wounded, and none in prisoners or virtually none, still the graves of our heroes lie thick, and the ground will be strangely fattened for many a day.

WE understand that the Wilmington Light Artillery under command of Captain Alexander D. Moore, and now at camp Boylan, near Raleigh, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and will probably leave for the seat of war in about a week. All are well and in an excellent state of discipline.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Coupons upon the Bonds for the Confederate Loan, issued to citizens and Corporations of the State of North Carolina, for interest payable 1st September ensuing, will be paid on presentment at the office of the Collector of Customs, Wilmington, N. C.

JAS. T. MILLER,
Collector of Customs.

It will be seen by the above that the authorities of the Confederate States have taken prompt measures for maintaining the credit of the government. It depends upon the people to stand up to the government and subscribe liberally to the loan of ten millions now offered, being the balance of the loan of $15,000,000, authorized by the act of the Confederate Congress, approved February 28th, 1861. Of the loan so authorized, five million was then called for and only that much accepted, although far more was then offered.

This loan bears an interest of eight per cent. In addition to the general faith and credit of the government, it is further secured by a special tax of one-eighth of a cent per pound upon all cotton exported from the Confederate States. This is calculated to produce a revenue of two million dollars per annum, enough to pay the interest promptly and provide for the principal before it shall become payable—in ten years from September, 1861.

If anything be of value in the Confederate States this loan is. If any investment be a good one, this loan offers a good investment. If any object be a patriotic one, the object for which the money is sought to be raised by this loan is a patriotic one. It is to support the Government and provide means for the defence of the Confederate States.

If the government is *not* supported, if the Confederate States are *not* defended, what, we ask, will the wealth of the wealthy, the capital of the capitalist be worth? Let Lincoln's bill of confiscations answer that question! Nothing! The government cannot be supported nor the war carried on without money. There *is* money, if it will only come out. This article will reach counties where nothing has been subscribed to the Confederate loan. It will be read by men of secured wealth—men with disposable means who have subscribed nothing. We only ask them to ponder over the facts of the case and let their actions speak for their patriotism.

The loan can be taken in sums ranging from *fifty* dollars up to *one thousand* dollars, bonds for which will be delivered by the State or local Commissioners of whom we append a list. We understand, however, that additional Commissioners will be appointed and books opened at three or more other points:

Wilmington—(State Commissioners)—P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley, and Wm. A. Wright.
Raleigh.—G. W. Mordecai, Dan'l M. Barringer and M. A. Bledsoe.
Fayetteville.—Jesse G. Shepherd, F. J. Hale, Dan'l McDiarmed.
Wadesboro'.—H. B. Hammond, Thos. S. Ashe, Stephen Cole.
Charlotte.—Jno. Walker, J. A. Young, Wm. R. Myers.
Asheville.—N. W. Woodfin, J. F. E. Hardy, A. S. Merrimon.
Salem.—Francis Fries, J. G. Lash, Rufus L. Patterson.
Greensboro'.—C. P. Mendenhall, J. H. Lindsey, John A. Gilmer.
Yanceyville.—Bedford Brown Montfort McGehee, Calvin Graves.
Tarboro'.—Rob't R. Bridgers, H. T. Clark, Robert Norfleet.
Newbern.—A. T. Jerkins, George Green and J. D. Whitford.
Elizabeth City.—W. F. Martin, John Pool and Josiah T. Granberry.

☞ Will our North Carolina exchanges say something in favour of this important matter.

Jottings by the Way-Side.

THE ASSOCIATE paid a visit to the Sound on yesterday, in company with a friend. We left town about 7 o'clock a. m.; took the road to Wrightsville; reached Mr. Richard Grant's in due time; found ourselves off our route about 7 miles; hired a blind negro to pilot us over the creek; horse took to the water near Mr. Lattimer's; forded the creek safely, water coming well up in the buggy; landed safe; took the only road we could find; brought up at the Camp Grounds of Capt Edmondson; found Capt. E. and company all well with the exception of a few of his men, who had been off on duty during last week on New River. They had got very wet while off from the camp, and took cold.—They are now all convalescent. The captain has a beautiful parade ground, good water and a splendid view of the ocean. Captain, officers, and men, appeared glad to see us; stayed here about half an hour, when we started again to Mitchell's, our place of destination; proceeded about two-thirds of a mile, when one wheel of our vehicle gave way; endeavored to repair damages; not successful. The worthy mounted the horse bare-back, and proceeded back to camp; reported progress; Capt. Edmondson fully appreciated our condition, and kindly assisted us out of our deplorable difficulties by the loan of the only riding vehicle in camp—for which kindness he has our best thanks; had horse hitched, and we proceeded back to the place of disaster, where we had left our friend and his small child, a boy about four years old; our friend congratulated us on our success in procuring a buggy; left ours' on the road side, and proceeded to Mr. Mitchell's; arrived about 11 o'clock; found a number of ladies and gentlemen from town enjoying the fresh sea breeze; inspected a magnificent grape arbor, and took a sniff of sea breeze; got dinner when it was ready, which was quite acceptable, there being any quantity of Pig fish, oysters, and so forth served in Mitchell's best style for the occasion. Dinner over, guests were ready for a tramp in various directions, and in pursuit of various objects. Just before leaving there was one general onslaught made by two ferocious youngsters, with huge bowie knives, upon a couple of magnificent watermelons placed upon the table by the landlord. They were cut up in less than no time. During the process we noticed a general stampede amongst the by-standers, who were in no wise disposed to become familiar with such instruments, especially when it was not known that but one was on the ground. The melons were, however, soon out of sight, and the party began to retreat towards town.

The day was pleasant, and the party seemed to enjoy themselves well. Mitchells' is a great place during the summer season.

N. B.—The Federal fleet reported off the shore throwing shell at our troops, had left before we reached Mitchell's. The public may rest assured it was well for the Federalists that they took the hint in time to save themselves. Our party was a host within themselves, and were prepared for any emergency. The beach is perfectly *shelled!!!*

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE the report of Hon. L. O'B. Branch, Quartermaster and Paymaster General under this State. It is made to the Governor in response to a resolution of enquiry passed by the House of Commons, and contains all the information as yet in possession of the public, in regard to matters within his control. It will no doubt prove interesting. We fear that it will hardly be satisfactory to some of those who have been so long "watching and waiting."

In connection with this matter we take the liberty of making an extract from a private letter, not sent to us for publication, but which contains some suggestions to which we wish to direct public attention, and especially the attention of "whom it may concern." Our correspondent says:—

"I wish you would call the attention of the authorities of the County to the fact of very many officers of companies going off having advanced the means of equipping their companies, and are now without that money, without pay, and have to feed and furnish themselves. The Court of Claims are very dilatory in reporting, and when they do report the State will not be in funds to pay them. Now, the County can wait for these funds and extend her liabilities, but officers going off have the prospect before them of starving, and not being able to hold their own with brother officers who have not furnished the means of equipping their companies. It strikes me that it would be a small matter for the County of New Hanover to take the claims of her officers and let them have the money, they taking the money from the State as she is able to pay it."

These suggestions are at least well worthy of consideration. We believe there is a County Committee of Safety competent to act within certain limits in the recess of the County Court.

Losses by the War.

We are now experiencing one of the peculiar classes of loss to which our hitherto defective system might reasonably have been expected to subject us in the event of any civil, commercial or military convulsion like that which is now upon us. While the products of labor are in demand, labor itself is comparatively unemployed, and this because, depending for so many things upon the North, we have devoted ourselves to the production of only a few staples to be exchanged for numerous necessary and indispensable articles. The staples may be, and are produced in great abundance, but the other classes of articles are *not*. The farmer has raised plenty of produce. We have wheat, and corn, and cotton, and meats, but wherewithal shall those who are not farmers pay for these things—what shall they give in exchange? Excluding articles necessarily the growth or product of foreign countries, among which may be enumerated some tropical productions as coffee and fruits of certain varieties, as also some drugs and chemicals, there are few things wanted by the farmer that could not be made here from native materials. Salt, soap, and, with Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Sorghum, molasses and sugar are all easy to be made. All farming utensils ought to be made, for iron, coal and all necessary timber are in abundance for the production of such articles as well as of cabinet work and kitchen furniture and house fixings, as locks keys and the like. With a genial climate, an immense range, with rich pasture especially on the mountain slopes of the West, wool ought to be made in any quantity, and we know that cotton is abundant. These are the materials for homespuns, sheetings, shirtings, kerseys, blankets, socks, etc., etc., in fact they are the great staple of all textile fabrics. Flax can be grown in any part of the West, and is grown for its seed mainly, which is used for making linseed oil and the residuum or cake as food for cattle, for which purpose it is unsurpassed. In the cooler regions of the mountains it would grow of sufficient fineness for all practical purposes. Neither flax nor hemp will bear a warm climate without deterioration.

Suppose that we had adopted long ago a different course, and depended more upon ourselves. Suppose that we had foundries and forges, and cotton mills, and woollen mills, and furniture factories, and lock makers and shoe factories, and all that sort of thing, enough to supply our common staple demands, not to make articles of luxury or for exportation, for if people will have articles of mere luxury let them pay the cost of importing and a round tariff besides, nor for exportation beyond the limits of the Confederacy, or if at all in certain primary processes necessary to make our staples less bulky in proportion to value; now suppose we had adopted the course of having these things long ago, would the merchant necessarily stand idle at his counter, being compelled to discharge his clerks; would the workman be unemployed—the State put to its trumps to equip its soldiers, the farmer pushed to exchange his produce for what of "store goods" his necessities and those of his own family and of his negroes may require. At present we are commercially in the position of an unbalanced pair of scissors, with a full stout blade on one side and a totally inadequate one on the other. The big blade is formed by our staple agricultural productions; for the other blade—the other side of the exchanges, we have depended so greatly, so almost entirely upon the North, that when that resource is cut off, our commercial system is deranged, the scissors cut very poorly, they are lame—their manufacturing and commercial blade having been so largely controlled by the enemy, is now very short and rather weak, so that the instrument don't cut well.

The North has more immediately available resources—her's is cash in hand as it were. But she is really a greater sufferer than we are, and she will be still more so. We can soon make for ourselves a new and more serviceable blade for our scissors, and then we can have an independent implement. The North never can recover from the loss she will sustain by losing the control of Southern trade. All our losses are of a character to point the way to future independence and prosperity by showing us and making us feel experimentally the losses and inconveniences and state of dependence to which our former system has brought us.

We have stated the limits to which we would like to see our people develop their manufacturing industry, and which we would not like to see exceeded. We want to be independent in regard to all necessary matters. If war comes, then we can and ought to dispense with luxuries. We do not want to see the over-crowded factory system of New England ever introduced into the South. We ought, however, to export our cotton as much as possible, in the shape of yarn; so of turpentine; so of tobacco; so of wheat. They ought to be distilled, fixed up or ground.

The Blockade.

If the governmental authorities of England and France really mean anything by the declarations they have made, as well as by their frequently declared doctrine, taking ground against paper blockades, they must soon, it would seem to us, become seriously involved with Lincoln's government. In the case of the Sarah Starr, they overhauled and captured a vessel that had not even transgressed the rule, nor overstaid the time prescribed by Lincoln himself. In the case of the Adelso, at Newport, in distress, they seize an English vessel; an original English bottom, on the plea that she was guilty of having run a blockade that was so notoriously inefficient that it was no legal blockade at all. The schooner Albion, under British colors, and with a British provisional register, has been seized off Charleston, not trying at all to run the blockade.

The French subject arrested at Newport, M. DeBebian, had a letter from a house here to their correspondent in Liverpool accrediting him (M. DeB.) as their business agent for certain purposes. Also another to a member of a New York house now in Europe in reference to certain funds in his hands. The letter to the business house contained expressions strongly indicative of the opinion of the writer that "Old Abe" could begin to conquer the South, and that reconstruction was wholly out of the question. But this opinion had nothing to do with M. DeBebian, and if it had, the authorities at Newport had no right to violate his papers on board a foreign and neutral vessel put in in distress. There will be a settlement and sundry things will have to be accounted for, we think.

The Legislature.

Some informalities prevented the bill of the extra session for the Coal Fields Railroad going into operation at the time of its passing. A resolution giving effect to it has been passed by the present session, and the work will be put through.

To-day the Legislature was to choose Senators in the Confederate Congress. The Stay Law was to come up in the Senate to morrow.—*Daily Journal, 27th inst.*

For the Journal.

The Ladies at Work.

At a large meeting of the ladies of this neighborhood, held to-day at Franklin Institute, it was agreed to organize themselves into a Society, to be called "The Franklin Institute Soldiers' Relief Society," whose object is the contribution of whatever comforts and necessaries they can procure or manufacture for our soldiers, both in the State and those also in Virginia. Liberal contributions have already been made, and the funds which the Society have on hand will enable them to contribute materially to the comfort of our brave boys in the field. Their object in requesting this publication is to encourage other neighborhoods to move in the same manner, and also with the hope that the proper authorities at Raleigh will give them information respecting the necessities of our troops, and the best means of supplying them.

All communications addressed to MRS. D. K. KOONCE, Corresponding Secretary, will receive attention. S.
Mount Olive P. O., Wayne county, N. C.

Loss of the Privateer Jeff. Davis.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 24th inst., contains the following special dispatch to that paper:

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—A letter from Fernandina, Florida, dated August 21, received here, says: "The crew of the privateer *Jeff. Davis* arrived here this afternoon. They state that on Sunday morning, while trying to get into St. Augustine, the vessel struck on the bar and was lost. All her guns were saved, with the exception of two small ones."

FOREIGN PAPERS are apt to make strange mistakes about matters and things in this country, arising out of their ignorance of our local names, and perhaps we ought to add, nicknames.

When Lincoln was elected by the North, a French paper gravely asserted that a black man had been chosen President of the U. States, falling into this mistake from taking the party name of Black Republican to mean literally a black person of Republican views.

We notice that the Galway (Ireland) *Vindicator* falls into a more excusable but equally ludicrous mistake about the "Black Horse Company" from Fauquier county, Virginia, a celebrated cavalry troop, composed of the very flower of the gentlemen of that county—Speaking about the battle of Manassas, the *Vindicator* says: "But, strange to say, it would appear, a cavalry company of '*niggers*'—volunteers, fighting for the perpetuation of their own slavery, occasioned the panic amongst the Northern army"! The *Vindicator* adds:

"*The South has always produced the best and ablest men.* The Southern Generals seem to have had a plan of action. The Northerns were the invaders—the Southerns were prepared to meet them. Jefferson Davis is himself a soldier, and commanded in person. Gen. Beauregard is said to be one of the cleverest captains of the age, and Gen. Johnston, whose timely approach, like Blucher at Waterloo, decided the fortunes of the day, is one of the most popular commanders in America."

The Glasgow, (Scotland) Herald seems to be of the same mind, if we are to judge by the following which we think is pretty good for a paper published in a city, that a few years since almost worshipped Mrs. Stowe:

[From the Glasgow Herald.]

The distinguished wisdom and success that have marked every act of the Southern Confederacy, and the amazing stupidity and selfishness that have characterized the conduct of the Northern, are but exemplifications of the comparative statesmanship of the two sections.

From the beginning of the Government the *South has supplied the Union with its principles and statesmen*, while the North has occupied itself with schemes of making money out of the Government by means of protective tariffs, fish, bounties, with pensions and large grants. The Articles of Association of 1776 were the result of the Southern exertion and appeal; the Declaration of Independence of 1776 was the composition of a Southern patriot, and the Constitution of 1787 was chiefly the handiwork of Southern statesmen. From the organization of the Federal Government down to the present time, *all that has tended to the glory and progress of the Union has been the fruit of Southern minds*; all that has conduced to the emolument of classes, to the aggrandizement of the few and to the injury of the many, has been the product of Northern contrivance, ingenuity and selfishness. The great glory of the South, in her whole connection with the Federal Government, has been the disinterestedness and unselfishness that have characterized her entire conduct; whereas, selfishness, greed and avarice have been stamped on every measure of Northern policy, and are written on every page of Northern history.

The Payment of Our Troops.

The following report of Quartermaster and Paymaster General, L. O'B. Branch, made to the Governor in response to a resolution of the House of Commons will be found interesting to Volunteers, State Troops and others:—

QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 20th, 1861.

His Excellency, HENRY T. CLARK, *Governor:*

SIR:—A resolution of the House of Commons requesting you "to inform the House whether any arrangements have been made for the payment of the North Carolina State Troops and Volunteers; whether such payment is to be made by the State Government or the Confederate Government; and whether he has any official information of a failure or refusal by the Confederate Government to fulfil its engagements," having been referred to this Department, I have the honor to report:

That about the 1st of July I had a personal interview with the Secretary of War, in Richmond, which resulted in my addressing a letter to the Quartermaster General of the Confederate States, to which the following reply was promptly made, viz:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, July 5th, 1861.

"Col. L. O'B. BRANCH,
Quartermaster General N. C., Raleigh:

"I have received your letter of July 3rd, inst., and in reply have to inform you that volunteers are paid by the Confederate States from the date of their muster into the State service, on the transfer of their Muster Rolls to the Confederate service, and when they have not been mustered into the State service, they are paid from the date of the order directing them to proceed to any destination by the War Department. If the volunteers of North Carolina are mustered into the State service, and the men are borne on the Muster Rolls from the date they were accepted by the Governor, they will be paid from that date.

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster General."

This letter was explicit and left nothing in doubt. Our volunteers were to be "paid by the Confederate States from the date of their muster into the State service, on the transfer of their Muster Rolls to the Confederate service."

This sentence of the letter embraced all of our State Troops, and provided for their payment from the date at which they became entitled to pay from the State of North Carolina.

But I had informed the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General that our twelve months volunteers were entitled to pay under our laws, not from the date of their muster into service, but from the date of their acceptance by the Governor, and therefore the last sentence of the letter was inserted to provide for their payment from the date of their acceptance by the Governor.

I have, therefore, to report that arrangements were made under the authority of your predecessor for the payment of all the wages due or to become due to the North Carolina State Troops and Volunteers, and that the payment was to be made by the Confederate Government.

In reply to the remaining branch of the resolution, I have the honor to report that no official information has been received at my office of a refusal on the part of the Confederate Government to fulfil its engagement. On the contrary, it is known that several of our regiments have been paid off, and the balance are being paid off apparently in the order in which they entered the service, the men being paid from the date of their acceptance by the Governor.

Delay has undoubtedly occurred in making payment, and will continue to occur. No Government in time of war is able to pay its troops with punctuality. How much less is it to be expected of a Government provisional and temporary which came into existence only a few months ago, without an army, without revenue, without anything organized, and that, in that few months, has raised and put into the field an army of —— men and repulsed a powerful enemy threatening its capitol and blockading all its coast.

As a military organization cannot be perfected by magic, even when money abounds, delay of payment may be expected to occur as long as the war continues.

Appreciating the distress and inconvenience thus imposed on the officers and men, and anxious if possible to afford them some relief, you directed me on the 24th of July last to proceed to Richmond and propose to the Confederate authorities that the State would pay off its own troops to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, if the Government would issue to the State its bonds for that amount.

I proceeded to Richmond and made the proposition but it was not acceded to. I earnestly hope that the General Assembly, if it can do so, will make provision for raising the money, and direct all the N. Carolina State Troops and Volunteers to be paid from the State Treasury. If invested with the authority and provided with the funds, I can with the aid you are ready to give me, cause the twenty five organized Regiments to be paid in ten days. But I am at present without either the funds or the authority.

It is not deemed necessary to notice in this communication the few exceptional cases in which you have directed payments to be made. They are all peculiar, and the payments thus made amount to but a small sum in the aggregate.

The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, Quarter Masters, Commissaries and Adjutants of our Regiments have been refused payment by the Confederate States on a question of regularity of appointment. If that question cannot be adjusted so as to secure their recognition, they will be entitled to payment from the State for the time during which they have served.

Some cases have been brought to my notice in which payments have been refused because of the entire absence of, or defects in, the Muster Rolls. Such difficulties can be obviated by the Field Officers of Regiments taking the precaution to procure from the Adjutant General's Office here, perfect Muster Rolls, and carrying them with them to Richmond to be filed.

The cases that present most difficulties, are those in which companies went into Fort Macon and Forts Caswell and Johnston immediately on the breaking out of the war. Many of these Companies did not wait to make out Muster Rolls, nor obtain from the Governor, a formal acceptance of their services. Some of them having been largely recruited, have since been attached to Regiments and gone to Virginia, whilst some have been disbanded and the individual members have joined other Companies. In the absence of Muster Rolls and all other evidences of service, these cases present almost endless complications, and it is and will continue to be extremely difficult to settle them. They are recognised however as amongst the most worthy of prompt payment, and under general orders issued by you, every effort is being made to settle them.

Whilst writing this communication, I have seen a letter from Col. J. Johnson Pettigrew, of the 12th Regiment Volunteers, dated at Richmond, the 14th of August, in which it is stated that the Authorities say, "they have no authority to pay beyond the date of our (their) marching orders."—As their Paymasters were at that moment actually paying our Regiments from the dates of their acceptance by the Governor, I am forced to the conviction that Col. Pettigrew misunderstood the Quartermaster General of the Confederate States.

It is presumed that Col. Pettigrew's Regiment will be paid in its order, that is, after other Regiments that have been longer in the field have been paid. I will immediately address the Quarter Master General on the subject, and his reply will be laid before you when received.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

L. O'B. BRANCH,
Q. M. & P. M. General.

HON. A. R. BOTELER.—The statement in the telegraphic column yesterday, that Mr. Boteler had been sent to Fort Lafayette, was erroneous. Our shepherdstown correspondent gives an account of his arrest and subsequent release. The burning of Mr. B.'s mills is a characteristic outrage, furnishing another illustration of the devilish spirit of the Yankee invaders.

Richmond Dispatch, 24th inst.

Roll of the Wilmington Light Artillery.

Captain—Alexander D. Moore.
Senior 1st Lieut.—Jno. A. Baker.
Junior 1st " O. G. Parsley, Jr.
Senior 2d " Jno. O. Miller.
Junior 2d " Jno. C. McIlhenny.
Quarter-Master Sergeant, ——
1st Sergeant—Roger Cutlar.
2d " A. Paul Repiton, Jr.
3d " Wm. P. Kendall, Jr.
4th " Horatio Davis.
5th " James M. Cowan.
6th " Louis S. Belden.
7th " Geo H Crofton.
1st Corporal—Charles W. Morris.
2d " Henry M. Bryan.
3d " Thomas Jeffers.
4th " John J. McGrath.
5th " Nicholas Carroll.
6th " B. G. Larkins.
7th " Willson Davis.
8th " Jesse W. Dicksey.
9th " Geo. W. Gates.
10th " C. C. Lewis.
11th " Robert A Morrison.
12th " D. P. Newsom.
Artificer—Geo. H. Fraley.
James Long & R. K. Register, } *Buglers.*

PRIVATES.

B L G Anderson,
Geo W Anderson,
Jno Abbitt, d
J J Beasley,
W J Boseman,
Jno K Brown,
Mansfield Brown,
Yeargin Brown,
John Barringer,
Anderson Capps,
E Cauble,
Edward S Certain,
J W Connekin,
P P Connekin,
John Campbell,
W W Campbell,
Spencer Campbell,
Jesse Campbell,
James Crutchfield,
J V Dewitt, d
Jno D Dosher,
Wm Dunlap,
Thomas K Dyer,
Jno A Farrow,
Wm Farrow,
Benj Farrow,
Rich'd Farrow,
John Franks,
James M Fincannon,
Jesse A Gallamore, d
Samuel B Galloway,
Wm H Goodman,
Thomas Gray,
Thos B Grissom,
Orville Gooding,
Pleasant Godfrey,
Richard Harrison,
Jno R Harts,
A F Hedgepeth,
Samuel Howland,
Albert J Holt,
Alvin T Holt,
Wm Horton,
Jno W Johnson,
Allen R Johnson,
David Johnson,
Wm H Jones,
Young Jones,
Calvin Jones,
Sidney J Jones,
William Kelley, d
William H King,
Warren W Larkins,
Christopher C Lewis,
Wm G Lassiter,
John Lloyd,
James R Mahoney,
John McGuire,
R W McKeithan,
J W McKeithan,
Nehemiah Messic,
Henry J Mintz,
Hugh A Morgan,
Geo W Morgan,
M B Maun,
David Mathews,
Anderson Olive,
Jno D Puckett,
E J Powell,
Wm J Patrick,
R Pilkington,
Dan'l F Robbins,
Wm A Robbins,
Jno W Sachre,
John P Savage,
Jos L Sellars,
Samuel D Swindall,
Thomas A Spencer,
Rufus Sauls,
Troy Sauls,
W H Stanford,
W W Teboe, d
Francis Thye,
Lewis Todd,
Hugh C Thomas,
Allston Willson,
Wm Wallace,
Jas W Walton,
John T Welsh,
Isaac E Williams,
Robert Williams,
Wm L White,
Jno H Wood.

For the Journal.

WINDER BATTERY, Aug. 18th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Cape Fear Light Artillery held at this place on the 18th inst., Mr. S. H. Everett was called to the Chair and S. W. Berry, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to draft resolutions viz: J. M. Rowe, A. D. Brown, Gaston Paul and S. J. Mitchell, who after a short consultation, reported the following:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of his will to take from among us our worthy and much esteemed fellow-soldier, Mr. Isreal M. Pierce, a citizen of Columbus county, we the members of the Cape Fear Light Artillery, in view of the sad calamity which has deprived our company of one of its most worthy members, do unanimously offer the following Resolutions:

Resolved 1st. That in the death of Mr Pierce, the South has been deprived of a good and brave soldier, the community of an honest and upright member, and his family of a kind brother and an affectionate son.

Resolved, 2nd. That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our s

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24th, 1861.

The President has approved of the act making appropriations for the expenses of the Government in the legislative, executive and judicial departments, for the year ending 18th February.

Also, an act making appropriations to carry into effect the act authorizing the issue of treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the issue of subscribed stock, in place of coupon bonds.

An act establishing assay officers at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga.

An act making additional appropriations for the navy.

An act repealing the fourth section of an act regulating foreign coins, passed March 16th.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24th.

Hon. T. L. Clingman has been elected Colonel.

Congress has postponed an adjournment until Wednesday. One-third of the members have gone home. Need look for nothing stirring until then.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, August 26, 1861, p. m.

The proceedings of Congress to-day have not been made public.

Illness of the President.

President Davis is too unwell to read and sign bills.

The Camps.

There is nothing interesting from the camps to-day.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 27, 1861.

President Davis' health is much improved, and he will probably be able to attend to business to-morrow.

Nothing of public interest was done in Congress to-day.

Reports are current in the city of the capture by the Confederates of Rosencrantz's Federal army in the mountains of Virginia. The report, however, needs confirmation.

From the North and West, via Louisville and Mobile.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23d, 1861.

The Government is satisfied that Fremont could not reinforce Lyon without endangering Missouri.

Lieut. Col. Ripley has been made a Brigadier General.

There are no signs of hostilities.

Gen. Butler has been detailed by the Government to command the volunteers at Fort Potters.

The Committee have reported twelve as disloyal and many disaffected in the War Department; fifty-one disloyal and ten suspected in the Treasury Department; twenty disloyal and seven suspected in the Interior Department.

The N. Y. Tribune says that the Provost Marshal flatly refused a pass to Russell to cross the Potomac.

Senator Wilson is on Gen. McClellan's staff.

A feeling of perfect security prevails in this entire community. Many say that with ordinary reliance on raw troops, there is not the least danger.

The Secessionists are spending money to circulate such papers in the free States. Citizens of Baltimore of great wealth are engaged in the business.

It is rumored that the Daily News and Day Book are to be suppressed by order of the Government.

It is intimated that the Government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position.

The Baltimore papers are hereafter to publish nothing denunciatory of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

The passport arrangement does not apply to persons going or returning from Canada by railroad.

Advices from Hayti to the 8th inst. state that a formidable conspiracy to overthrow the government, by the pure blacks had been discovered, and several arrests made.

St. Domingo advices represent the inhabitants as reconciled to the Spanish government.

The Alexandria and Loudon road is dotted with Confederate camps. At Leesburg there are three thousand infantry, with six cannon; at the Point six miles below, there are six thousand men with six cannon: four miles beyond are three thousand five hundred men; also, two thousand cavalry in Loudon county.

The Potomac remains too high to be forded even by cavalry.

At Fortress Monroe the Seminole, from the blockade off Charleston, had arrived, bringing the schooner Albion, laden with sugar, coffee and fruit, sailing under British colors.

The Seminole will coal and repair. The blockade off Charleston consists of the Roanoke and Vandalia.

Andy Johnson expects to lead the traitor Union army on his return to Tennessee. Lincoln will do his utmost to sustain the Union cause in that State.

The rumor that Banks had reached Winchester is false.—He is not in Virginia.

The Postmaster General directs that the papers presented by the New York Grand Jury as dangerous, shall not be forwarded.

Mayor Berrett, of this city, has been arrested and taken to Fort LaFayette.

The court-house and records of Townsend county, Md, have been burned.

The New York *Post* says that Johnson declares that he will not return to Tennessee unless he accompanies the Union army.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1861.

Copies of the Daily News for the West and South have been seized.

The Marshal has taken possession of the office of the Christian Observer.

Private advices place Banks at Winchester.

The Federal Marshal examines all newspapers, and has destroyed packages of the New York Daily News.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1861.

The British brig Andover has arrived here. She was boarded off Cape Hatteras by a nameless privateer, which reported that she had two prizes in the inlet, and that she, with two others, were watching a Federal war brig, with the intention of attacking her. The privateers were apparently Eastern men.

Gov. Morgan has issued a pathetic appeal to the people to enlist.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23d, 1861.

The Steamer North Star has arrived here.

Geo. Miles, of Petersburg, and John G. Guthrie, of Richmond, collecting agents of Tobacco houses have been arrested and sent to Fort LaFayette. Guthrie, a heavy dealer, has heavy consignments here, in Philadelphia and Baltimorg. He raised $144 000, on shipments, which, through friends and agents, he invested in Confederate and Southern States bonds.

Mr. Miles was agent of James Thomas, had collected $35,000, and had also made liberal investments in Confederate bonds.

About $175,000 was recovered from Gutherie and Miles, principally in bonds, sight drafts, Virginia paper money, and $1,000 in gold. A number of letters addressed to persons in the Southern States were found on their persons.

Thos. J. Carrow, W. N. Pegram, of Baltimore, and W. J. Kelley, have been arrested. Kelley has $15,000 cash, and various bills of sale dated Richmond, in the pockets of his shirt.

Sales of 2,200 bales of cotton at 18⅛ cents.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24th, 1861.

Cotton—Sales of 1800 bales at 18⅛ cents.

Dates from Curacua to the 7th have been received. The Venezuela authorities refuse the Sumter admittance into her ports.

The Sumter has captured the Abbey Bradford and Jas. Maxwell.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22d, 1861.

Gen. McCulloch, under date of the 15th inst., has issued a proclamation, tending to quiet the fears of the Unionists. Also, a general order thanking the army, and describing the victory of the army as brilliant.

Brownlee has been released, on condition that he will resign his office and leave the city to reside in a free State.

Released prisoners who have arrived here from Springfield, report that on Thursday after the battle Gen. McCulloch moved after Scigle, but, learning that he was reinforced, he moved towards Jefferson City. Quite a number of the wounded on both sides have died. Col. Coffee lost a leg.

The official report of the loss of the Federalists is 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 291 missing.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22, 1861.

The Tennesseeans have seized the Paducah and Evansville mail packet.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 23d, 1861.

Minister Preston has been called to Washington from Lexington, but it is not known whether he will go. He has his family here.

Thos. Steele, who fought at Manassas, on his return southward, was arrested and searched on account of a dispatch from Frankfort, that previous to his departure he was closeted with Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky.

Politics are becoming rancorous.

Steele had only personal and family letters including several to Arnold Harriss.

It is stated that Garrett Davis visits Washington, and will insist on the disbanding or removal of the enlisted troops camped in Girard county.

The ultra and conservative Unionists are quarrelling.

If the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Road permits more arms to pass the bridges will probably be destroyed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1861.

The Starke county *Democrat* office has been totally gutted by the volunteers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 25, 1861.

The crisis in Kentucky is probably reached. Eighty armed men left this morning as a posse to the Collector, by a special train, to capture nine waggons of contraband on Rocky Ford. They left the main line at Lebanon Junction, and captured the train. At the latest advices the captured party were cut off. Persons interested in the adventure are said to consider the property safe. The Lebanon branch train did not reach the Junction, and it is supposed the track had been destroyed.

Later.

The Collector's posse have returned with the plunder.

A printer named McCarty was killed by an accidental fall from the train.

Only one rail was pulled up on the Lebanon branch road. The plunder filled twenty-five freight cars.

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 23d, 1861.

The arrival of guns caused great excitement, which has been increased by the arrival of two hundred of Lincoln's cavalry from Girard, to escort the arms. The Home Guards were called out, many refusing to serve.

Mr. Breckinridge was called on to allay the excitement. Mr. B. said that the first step towards peace was the absence of the cavalry. He united with his fellow-citizens in demanding this.

The cavalry abandoned the arms, and quietly left for the camp.

PADUCAH, KY., Aug. 23d, 1861.

The gun boat Conistoga came here this morning, with two hundred and fifty men on board, captured the steamer W. B. Terry and took her to Cairo.

One thousand Lincolnites visited Blandville, Ky., captured two citizens, and took them to Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., Aug. 22d, 1861.

The Steamer Terry, captured at Paducah, had thirty minnie muskets and one field piece on board.

The gun boat has returned to Paducah.

CAIRO, ILL., Aug, 24, 1861.

It is reported that the Paducahans have sent to Union city for cannon.

Four thousand Missourians are reported at Benton, Missouri, fortifying the town.

IRONTON, Mo., Aug. 23, 1861.

The Confederates on the St. Francis river have been reinforced by Gen. Hardee with artillery, and will probably cut off Hecker's regiment at Marble Creek.

Gen. Hardee's command has returned to Greenville.

One thousand Confederates are at Leaterville, on Black Creek.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 24th, 1861.

Bogus Governor Gamble has appointed George E. Smith as Adjutant General of the State, and John Howe as Police Commissioner for St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23d, 1861.

An attack on this place is feared.

Jackson and LaFayette counties have 4,000 Secessionists under arms.

BOSTON, Aug. 23, 1861.

The U. S. frigate Congress, from Rio de Janeiro, has arrived, and reports a British War Ship as having been driven ashore.

BOSTON, Aug. 24, 1861.

The following officers of the frigate Congress have resigned: Captain of Marines, Robert Transett, of Virginia; Second Lieutenant, Thos. J. Wilson, of Missouri; and Midshipmen H. B. Clayborne and Hylary D. Cass, of New Orleans.

DANBURY, CONN., Aug. 24th, 1861.

At the raising of a peace flag at Fairfield to-day, about four hundred persons being present, it was attempted to raise the stars and stripes, which was successfully resisted, when a fight ensued, and two peace men, Weldman and Gorham, were seriously injured. Shovels, pick-axes, and stones were used, but no fire arms. The peace flag is flying amid great excitement.

Very Latest

From the North and West, via Louisville & Mobile.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 26, 1861.

Bogus Gov Gamble has called for forty-two thousand Missourians, the civil authorities being insufficient. Where volunteers fail to raise their quota of men, the citizens will be drafted for a term of six months, unless peace occurs sooner. He says that arms will be furnished them as soon as they can be had.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 26, 1861.

The correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat says that the Springfield prisoners were sent to town naked, every man having his pocket picked.

The Trenton (N. J.) True Democrat, the oldest and most prosperous paper in the State, has been discontinued on the ground that its circulation has been virtually interdicted.

The Alleghanian office at Gratton, Ohio, has been gutted.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Daniel C. Lawber, of New Orleans, has been arrested.

The last letter by Express left to-day, Postmaster General Blair having directed the arrest of all the carriers.—Written communications between the two sections are forbidden.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., Aug. 26th, 1861.

A man named Aiken has been arrested as a Confederate agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26th, 1861.

Among some arrests made in this city are several women and four Naval officers who had resigned. The arrested officers were sent to Fort Hamilton, and their names stricken from the rolls.

The force in the city has been increased by recruits from New York and Philadelphia.

A woman from Gen. Beauregard's headquarters has been arrested. Letters were found on her person implicating prominent parties in this city.

All the mutineers, including those of the second Maine and thirteenth and twenty-first New York regiments, have been sent to Fort Tortugas.

Mrs. W. Greenhow, widow of the former Librarian and Translator, has been arrested.

Mrs. Senator Gwyn's trunk has been examined, and traces of the Washington fortifications by some clerk found. Mrs. G. has been sent to West Point.

Dr. Manning was arrested to-day.

The N. Y. *Times'* Special Correspondent says that Mrs. Phillips, wife of Philip Phillips, the well-known counsellor here, has been arrested. Mrs. Phillips prepared to illuminate her house in honor of the Bull Run victory, but was dissuaded from it by friends, and orders sent for her arrest.

Lieut. Kimawell, of the regular U. S. Army, who fought at the Bull Run battle, has gone to the Confederates in Missouri.

The foreign Federal Ministers, in their letters to the Department, do not disguise the fact that the government suffered severely in the estimation of the foreign governments by the disaster of the late battle. It is conceded that the defeat closes the door to conciliation.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Special Correspondent says that the city is excited by the report that martial law had been proclaimed.

A Committee from Boston has been here endeavoring to induce Lincoln to change his advisers. The Committee represent capitalists who will not risk their capital unless certain sectarian heads come off.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1861.

The *Herald's* special correspondent says that the entire blame of the recent Lexington (Kentucky) affair belongs to Mr. Breckinridge.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent says that the Government is considering the propriety of organizing a detective police, forming a net work of surveillance with the detective force.

IRONTON, MISSOURI, Aug. 27th, 1861—A. M.

It is reported that Gen. Hardee's forces have withdrawn from Greenville to Reeve's Ferry.

Other movements indicate that Hardee's column is moving West for the purpose of effecting a junction with Gen. Pillow.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27th, 1861—A. M.

There was a fight at Shortwell's Toll Gate, seven miles from Covington, which resulted in the death of one, and mortally wounding another Unionist. A party of Unionists have gone in pursuit of the Secessionists, numbering five, who departed towards Tennessee.

Col. Tyler's force on the Kanawha has been badly defeated by the Confederates. No particulars given.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27th, 1861—A. M.

Wm. S. Johnson, a nephew of Gen'l Johnson, has been arrested.

PITTSBURG, PA., Aug. 27, 1861—A. M.

An infernal machine in Adams' Express car exploded on the arrival of the train, killing two employees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27th, 1861.

The pickets of the Confederate army are nearer Arlington Heights than ever before, but it is not regarded as indicating an attack.

It is reported that the English and French fleets are intended for intervention in Mexican affairs.

Capt. Keyes has been arrested at the Chain Bridge and jailed.

Seward has gone to New York to arrange the new passport system.

Commander Porter is said to have submitted documents proving the report a forgery in relation to his disloyalty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27th, 1861—A. M.

Samuel J. Anderson has been arrested, charged with correspondence with Vice President Stephens.

J. A. McChase, a slave dealer, has been arrested and held to bail.

The American Express has been searched, and a large number of interdicted papers seized.

The Bank statement shows an increase in loans, which doubtless includes the loan to the Government of $28,000,000. The decrease in specie is two and a half millions.

The Federal Marshal has arrested Wm. M. Fiske, said to belong in Louisiana, charged with uttering seditious sentiments at Newport, R. I.

The N. Y. *Post* says that large quantities of provisions, including nine thousand barrels of flour, have cleared for Curacoa, and hints that they are intended for Southern ports.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships Hibernian and Great Eastern, we have Liverpool dates to the 15th instant. The Glasgow had arrived out. The general news is unimportant.

The London Times, expatiating on the growing financial difficulties in America, says that the most earnest wish of the friends of freedom is that difficulties may accumulate until the North and South return to reason.

Cotton.—Sales for the past four days 26,000 bales—the market closing quiet but unchanged.

Sales for the week of 46,000 bales, speculators taking 5,500, and exporters 8,500 bales—prices had declined ⅛d.

Friday, Aug. 15th.—Sales to-day of 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer. Fair Orleans 9⅛d.; Middling do. 8⅞d.

Bank rates have been reduced to 4½ per cent.

Consols 90⅞ a 90⅞.

Bullion in bank had increased £287,000

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27, 1861.

Advices from Arizona state that Col. Baylor had proclaimed the taking possession of that Territory on behalf of the Confederates. He declares the civil and military offices vacant, and provides for the government of the Territory until such time as the Confederate Congress makes other provisions.

Gen. A. S. Johnson and party arrived at Mesilla on the 31st July, where he took command.

The Confederates were preparing to meet the Federalists under Lieut. Moore, who are advancing from Tucason. It is stated that Gen. Johnston undoubtedly captured these troops.

Gen. Johnston will be at San Antonio the 13th September, The Federal officers taken at Fort Fillmore have been paroled.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

September 15th, Wilkesborough.
" 17th, Grove Chapel, Caswell Co.
" 16th, Lenoir.
" 20th, Valle Crucis.
" 22d, Missionary Station, Mitchell Co.
" 26th, Burnsville, Yancey Co.
" 29th, Asheville.
October 1st, Cavalry Church, Henderson Co.
" 2d, Hendersonville.
" 3d, St. Pauls, in the Valley.
" 4th, St. John's, in the Wilderness.
" 6th, Ruthertordton.
" 9th, Shelby.
" 11th, Lincolnton.
" 13th, Charlotte.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

AUGUSTA HOTEL, Aug. 24th, 1861.

Permit me to inform your readers that Col. C. F. Fisher, of the North Carolina 6th Regiment, certainly did take Sherman's splendid battery. My information is from an officer in Hampton's Legion, whose name and statement I will enclose with this to you. He was in the hottest part of the battle, and saw Fisher after he was killed. He fell beyond Sherman's battery, after taking it. The North Carolina flag-bearer being killed, and the flag lost, they could not hold the battery. Hampton's Legion re-took it and silenced it, and placed their proud flag upon it.

The taking of that battery has been the theme of remark since the battle, and it may be interesting to your readers to know that Col. C. F. Fisher sold his life taking it, as did many other gallant Southerners. Having met a number of my friends who were in the battle, I have many interesting incidents to relate. A wounded Georgian, who was near Gen. Bartow when he fell, told me that he saw his beloved commander fall, and that Col. Gardner took his place with as much coolness and determination as any man could have done.

In my next I shall give some interesting items I gathered in my tour.

CAROLINA.

Mr. Russell's Account of the Battle and Rout at Manassas.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.

SCENES BY THE WAY—ROAR OF THE CANNONADE FIRST HEARD BY THE TOURISTS.

I sit down to give an account, not of the action yesterday, but of what I saw with my own eyes, hitherto not often deceived, and of what I heard with my own ears, which in this country are not so much to be trusted. Let me, however, express an opinion as to the affair of yesterday. In the first place, the repulse of the Federalists, decided as it was, might have had no serious effects whatever beyond the mere failure—which politically was of greater consequence than it was in a military sense—*but for the disgraceful conduct of the troops.*

The retreat on their lines at Centreville seems to have ended in a *cowardly rout—a miserable, causeless panic.*—Such scandalous behaviour on the part of the soldiers I should have considered impossible, as, with some experience of camps and armies, I have never, *even in alarms among camp-followers, seen the like of it.* How far the disorganization of the troops extended, I know not; but it was complete in the instance of more than one regiment.

Washington this morning is crowded with soldiers without officers, who have fled from Centreville, and with "three months' men," who are going home from the face of the enemy on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The streets, in spite of the rain, are crowded by people with anxious faces, and groups of wavering politicians are assembled at the corners, in the hotel passages, and the bars. *If in the present state of the troops the Confederates were to make a march across the Potomac above Washington, turning the works at Arlington, the capital might fall into their hands.* Delay may place that event out of the range of probability.

RECUPERATIVE ENERGY OF THE NORTH—ARROGANCE OF THE NEW YORK JOURNALS TOWARD FOREIGN NATIONS.

The North will, no doubt, recover from the shock. Hitherto she has only said, "Go and fight for the Union." The South has exclaimed, "Let us fight for our rights." The North must put its best men in the battle, or she will inevitably fail before the energy, the personal hatred and the *superior fighting powers of her antagonist.* In my letters, as in my conversation, I have endeavoured to show that the task which the Unionists have set themselves, is one of no ordinary difficulty, but in the state of arrogance and supercilious confidence, either real or affected to conceal a sense of weakness, one might as well have preached to the Pyramid of Cheops.

Indeed, one may form some notion of the condition of the public mind by observing that journals conducted avowedly by men of disgraceful personal character—the be-whipped and be-kicked and unrecognized pariahs of society in New York—are nevertheless, in the very midst of repulse and defeat, permitted to indulge in ridiculous rhodomontade towards the nations of Europe, and to move our laughter by impotently malignant attacks on "our rotten old monarchy," while the stones of their bran new republic are tumbling about their ears. It will be amusing to observe the change of tone, for we can afford to observe and to be amused at the same time.

MEETING THE FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT ON ITS WAY HOME—THE MEN LEAVE IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY.

In a few minutes afterwards a body of men appeared on the road, with their backs towards Centreville and their faces towards Alexandria. Their march was so disorderly that I could not have believed they were *soldiers* in an enemy's country—for Virginia hereabout is certainly so—but for their arms and uniforms. It soon appeared that there was no less than an entire regiment marching away, singly or in small knots of two or three, extending for some three or four miles along the road. A babel of tongues rose from them, and they were all in good spirits, but with an air about them I could not understand. Dismounting at a stream where a group of thirsty men were drinking and halting in the shade, I asked an officer, "Where are your men going, sir?" "Well, we are going home, sir, I reckon to Pennsylvania." It was the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, which was on its march, as I learnt from the men. "I suppose there is severe work going on behind you, judging from the firing?" "Well, I reckon, sir, there is. We're going home," he added, after a pause, during which it occurred to him, perhaps, that the movement required an explanation—"*because the men's time is up. We have had three months of this work.*"

I proceed on my way, ruminating on *the feelings of a General who sees half a brigade walk quietly away on the very morning of an attack*, and on the frame of mind of men, who would have shouted till they were hoarse about their beloved Union—possibly have hunted down any poor creature who expressed a belief that it was not the very quintescence of everything great and good in government and glorious and omnipotent in arms—*coolly turning their backs on it when in its utmost peril, because the letter of their engagement bound them no further.* Perhaps the 4th Pennsylvania were right, but let us hear no more of the excellence of three months' service volunteers. And so we left them.

THE CONFEDERATE WORKS NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

About eleven o'clock we began to enter on the disputed territory which had just been abandoned by the Secessionists to the Federalists, in front of Fairfax Court House. It is not too much to say that the works thrown up across the road were shams and make-believes, and that the Confederates never intended to occupy the position at all, but sought to lure on the Federalists to Manassas Gap, where they were prepared to meet them. Had it been otherwise the earthworks would have been of a different character, and the troops would have had regular camps and tents, instead of bivouac huts of branches of trees. Of course the troops of the enemy did not wish to be cut off, and so they had cut down trees to place across the road, and put some field-pieces in their earthworks to command it. On no side could Richmond be so well defended. The Confederates had it much at heart to induce the enemy to come to the strongest place and attack them, and they succeeded in doing so. But, if the troops behaved as ill in other places as they did at Manassas, the Federalists could not have been successful in any attack whatever. In order that the preparations at Manassas may be understood, and that General Beauregard, of whose character I gave some hint at Charleston, may be known at home as regards his fitness for his work, above all as an officer of artillery and of skill in working it in field or in position, let me insert a description of the place and of the man from a Southern paper:

* * * * * * * * *

[Mr. Russell here copies a letter dated at Manassas eulogizing the position and commander in the highest degree.]

AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE AND GERMANTOWN—TRACES OF THE MARCH OF THE UNION TROOPS.

It was noon when we arrived at Fairfax Court-House a poor village of some 30 or 40 straggling wooden and brick houses, deriving its name from the building in which the Circuit Court of the county is held, I believe, and looking the reverse of flourishing, and one may remark, *obiter*, that the state of this part of Virginia cannot be very prosperous, inasmuch as there was not a village along the road up to this point, and no shops or depots, only one mill, one blacksmith and wheelwright. The village was held by a part of the reserve of McDowell's force, possibly one thousand strong. The inhabitants were, if eyes spoke truth, Secessionists to a man, woman and child, and even the negroes looked extra black, as if they did not care about being fought for.

A short way beyond this village, Germantown—the scene of the recent excesses of the Federalists—*afforded evidence in its blackened ruins that Gen. McDowell's censure was more than needed.* Let me interpolate it, if it be only to show that Gen. Beauregard and his rival are at least equal in point of literary power as masters of the English tongue.

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[Here copies General Orders No. 18, of the Confederate army.]

SAFE AT CENTREVILLE—TAKES UP A POSITION WITH LADIES, LEGISLATORS AND POLITICIANS.

At last Centreville appeared in sight—a few houses on our front, beyond which rose a bald hill, the slopes covered with stones, tents, artillery carriages, and the top crested with spectators of the fight. The road on each side was full of traces of Confederate camps; the houses were now all occupied by Federalists.

In the rear of the hill was a strong body of infantry—two regiments of foreigners, mostly Germans, with a battery of light artillery. Our buggy was driven up to the top of the hill. The coloured boy was dispatched to the village to look for a place to shelter the horses while they were taking a much required feed, and to procure, if possible, a meal for himself and the driver. *On the hill there were carriages and vehicles drawn up as if they were attending a small country race. They were afterwards engaged in a race of another kind.* In one *was a lady with an opera glass* in and around and on others were legislators and politicians. There were also a few civilians on horseback, and on the slope of a hill a regiment had stacked arms, and was engaged in looking at and commenting on the battle below. The landscape in front was open to the sight as far as the ranges of the Alleghanies, which swept round from the right in blue mounds, the color of which softened into violet in the distance.

MANASSAS GAP AND JUNCTION IN VIEW—THE DAY DREAM OF MR. SEWARD FULLY DISPELLED.

On our left front a gap in the lowest chain of the hills showed the gap of Manassas, and to the left and nearer to us lay the "Junction," of the same name, where the Alexandria railway unites with the rail from the West of Virginia and continues the route by rails of various denominations to Richmond.

The scene was so peaceful a man might well doubt the evidence of one sense that a great contest was being played out below in bloodshed, *or imagine, as Mr. Seward sometimes does, that it was a delusion when he wakes in the morning and finds there is civil war upon him.*

THE ROAR, GLEAM AND DUST OF THE BATTLE.

But the cannon spoke out loudly from the green bushes, and the plains below were mottled, so to speak, by puffs of smoke and by white rings from bursting shells and capricious howitzers. It was no review that was going on beneath us. The shells gave proof enough of that, though the rush of the shot could not be heard at the distance.—Clouds of dust came up in regular lines through the tree tops where infantry were acting, and now and then their wavering mists of light blue smoke curled up, and the splutter of musketry broke through the booming of the guns.

With the glass I could detect now and then the flash of arms through the dust clouds in the open, but no one could tell to which side the troops who were moving belonged, and I could only judge from the smoke whether the guns were fired towards or away from the hill.

It was evident that the dust in the distance on our right extended beyond that which rose from the Federalists.

The view towards the left, as I have said, was interrupted, but the firing was rather more heavy there than on the front or right flank, and a glade was pointed out in the forest as the beginning of Bull Run or Pool Run, on the other side of which the Confederates were hid in force, though they had not made any specific reply to the shells thrown into their cover early in the morning. There seemed to be a continuous line, which was held by the enemy, from which came steady, solid firing, against what might be supposed to be heads of columns stationed at various points or advancing against them.

TAKING REFRESHMENTS—REPORTS COME IN OF A UNION VICTORY.

It was necessary to feed the horses and give them some rest after a hot drive of some 26 or 27 miles, or I would have proceeded at once to the front.

Having seen all that could be discovered through our glasses, my friend and myself had made a feast on our sandwiches in the shade of the buggy, my horse was eating and resting, and I was forced to give him half an hour or more before I mounted, and mean time tried to make out the plan of battle, but all was obscure and dark. Suddenly up rode an officer with a squad of soldiers after him, from the village. "We've whipped them on all points," he shouted, "We've taken their batteries, & they're retreating!" Such an uproar as followed. The spectators and the men cheered again and again, *amid cries of "Bravo." "Bully for us," "Didn't I tell you so?" and gutteral "hochs" from the Deutschland folk and loud "hurroos" from the Irish.*

A WALK TOWARDS THE FRONT—THE ARMY WAGONS AND FIRST SYMPTOMS OF A RETREAT.

Soon afterwards my horse was brought up to the hill, and my friend and the gentleman I have already mentioned set out to walk towards the front—the latter to rejoin his regiment if possible, and the former to get a closer view of the proceedings.—As I turned down into the narrow road, or lane, already mentioned, there was a forward movement among the large four-wheeled till wagons, which raised a good deal of dust. My attention was particularly called to this by the occurrence of a few minutes afterwards.

I had met my friends on the road, and after a few words rode forward at a long trot as well as I could past the wagons and through the dust, when suddenly there arose a tumult in front of me at a small bridge across the road, and then I perceived the drivers of a set of wagons with their horses turned towards me, who were endeavouring to force their way against the stream of vehicles setting in the other direction. By the side of the new set of wagons there were a number of commissariat men and soldiers, whom at first sight I took to be the baggage guard. They looked excited and alarmed, and were running by the side of the horses; in front the dust quite obscured the view.

COLLISION OF THE ADVANCING AND RETREATING UNION MEN —ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEFEAT BY PANIC-STRICKEN MEN.

At the bridge the currents met in wild disorder. "Turn back!" "Retreat," shouted the men from the front.—"*We're whipped—we're whipped!*" They cursed and tugged at the horses' heads, and struggled with frenzy to get past. *Running by me on foot was a man with the shoulder-straps of an officer.* "Pray, what is the matter, sir?" "*It means we're pretty badly whipped, and that's a fact,*" he blurted out in puffs and *continued his career.* I observed that he carried no sword.

The teamsters on the advancing wagons now caught up the cry. "Turn back—turn your horses," was the shout up the whole line, and backing, plunging, rearing and kicking, the horses which had been proceeding down the road reversed front and went off towards Centreville. Those behind them went madly rushing on, the drivers being quite indifferent whether glory or disgrace led the way, providing they could find it.

In the midst of this extraordinary spectacle an officer, escorted by some dragoons, rode through the ruck with a light cart in charge. Another officer on foot, with his sword under his arm, ran up against me,—"What is all this about?" *Why, we're pretty badly whipped. We're all in retreat.* "There's General Tyler there, badly wounded." *And on he run.*

There came yet another, who said, "We're beaten on all points. *The whole army is in retreat.*"

THE CONFUSION BECOMES WORSE CONFOUNDED—THEY RUN AS IF FROM A SPECTRE.

Still there was no flight of troops, nor retreat of an army, *no reason for all this precipitation.* True, there were many men in uniform flying towards the rear, but it did not appear as if they were beyond the proportions of a large baggage escort. I got my horse up into the field out of the road, and went on rapidly towards the front. Soon I met soldiers who were coming through the corn, mostly without arms; and presently I saw firelocks, cooking tins, knapsacks and great coats on the ground, and observed that *the confusion and speed of the baggage carts became greater*, and that many of them were crowded with men, or were followed by others who clung to them.

The ambulances were crowded with soldiers, but it did not look as if there were many wounded. Negro servants on lead horses dashed frantically past; men in uniforms, *whom it were a disgrace to the profession of arms to call "soldiers,"* swarmed by, mules, chargers, and even draught horses, which had been cut out of carts or wagons, and went on with harness clinging to their heels, as frightened as their riders. *Men literally screamed with rage and fright when their way was blocked up.* On I rode, asking all "What is all this about?" and now and then, but rarely, receiving an answer. "*We're whipped.*" or "*We're repulsed.*" Faces black and dusty, tongues out in the heat, eyes staring—it was a most wonderful sight. On they came like him

—who having turned round goes on,
And turns no more his head,
For he knoweth that a fearful fiend
Doth close behind him tread.

But where was the fiend? I looked in vain. There was, indeed, some cannonading in front of me and in their rear, but still the firing was comparatively distant, and the *runaways were far out of range.*

As I advanced the number of carts diminished, but the mounted men increased, and the column of fugitives became denser. A few buggies and light wagons, filled with men whose faces would have made up "a great Leporello" in the ghost scene, tried to pierce the rear of the mass of carts which were now solidified and moving on like a glacier. I crossed a small ditch on the road to escape some snake fences, and looking before me, saw there was still a crowd of men in uniforms coming along.

LITTER OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ON THE ROAD.

The road was strewn with articles of clothing—fire-locks, waist-belts, cartouch-boxes, caps, great coats, mess-tins, musical instruments, cartridges, bayonets and sheaths, swords and pistols—even biscuits, wine bottles, and pieces of meat.

ISSUE OF REGIMENTS FROM THE WOODS—PURSUIT OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

Passing a white house by the roadside, I saw, for the first time, a body of infantry with sloped arms marching regularly and rapidly towards me. Their faces were not blackened by powder, and it was evident that they had not been engaged. In reply to a question a non-commissioned officer told me in broken English, "We fell back to our lines.—*The attack did not quite succeed.*" This was assuring to one who had come through such a scene as I had been witnessing.

I had ridden, I suppose, about three or three and a half miles from the hill, though it is not possible to be sure of the distance; when, having passed the white-house, I came out on an open piece of ground, beyond and circling which was a forest. The field pieces were unlimbered and guarding the road, the panting and jaded horses in the rear looked as though they had been hard worked, and the gunners and drivers looked worn and dejected. Dropping shots sounded close in front through the woods, but the guns on the left no longer maintained their fire. I was just about to ask one of them for a light, when a sputtering fire on my right attracted my attention, and out of the forest or along the road rushed a number of men.

The gunners seized the trail of the nearest piece to wheel it round upon them; *others made for the tumbrils and horses as if to fly*, when a shout was raised, "Don't fire; they're our own men;" and a few minutes on came pell-mell a whole regiment in disorder. I rode across one and stopped him. "*We're pursued by cavalry,*" he gasped; "They've cut us all to pieces."

As he spoke a shell burst over the column; another dropped on the road, and out streamed another column of men, keeping together with their arms, and closing up the stragglers of the first regiment. I turned, and to my surprise saw the artillerymen had gone off, leaving one gun standing by itself. They had retreated with their horses.

While we were on the hill I observed and pointed out to my companions a cloud of dust which rose through the trees on our right front. In my present position that place must have been on the right rear, and it occurred to me that after all there really might be a body of cavalry in that direction, but Murat himself would not have charged these wagons in that deep, well fenced lane. If the dust came, as I believe it did, from the field artillery, that would be a different matter. Any way, it was now well established that the retreat had really commenced, though I saw but few wounded men, and the regiments which were falling back had not suffered much loss.

EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS ADD TO THE TERROR OF THE MEN.

No one seemed to know anything for certain. *Even the cavalry charges was a rumour.* Several officers said they had carried guns and lines, but then they drifted into *the nonsense which one reads and hears everywhere about "masked batteries."* One or two talked more sensibly about the strong positions of the enemy, the fatigue of their men, the want of a reserve, severe losses, and the bad conduct of certain Regiments. Not one spoke as if he thought of retiring beyond Centreville.

The clouds of dust rising above the woods marked the retreat of the whole army, and the crowds of fugitives continued to steal away along the road. The sun was declining and some thirty miles yet remained to be accomplished ere I could hope to gain the shelter of Washington. *No one knew whither any corps or regiment was marching, but there were rumors of all kinds*—"The Sixty-ninth are cut to pieces." "The Fire Zouaves are destroyed," and so on.

Presently *a tremour ran through the men* by whom I was riding, as the sharp reports of some field pieces rattled through the woods close at hand. A sort of subdued roar, like the voice of distant breakers, rose in front of us, and the soldiers, who were, I think, Germans, broke into a double, *looking now and then over their shoulders.*

SIGHT OF AN UTTERLY DEMORALIZED ARMY—THE "SPECIAL" IN DANGER FROM A TRUCULENT RUNAWAY.

What occurred on the hill I cannot say, but all the road from Centreville for miles presented such a sight as can only be witnessed in the track of the runaways of an utterly demoralized army. *Drivers flogged, lashed, spurred, and cut their horses, or leaped down and abandoned their teams and ran by the side of the road*; mounted men, servants and men in uniform, vehicles of all sorts, commissariat wagons thronged the narrow ways. At every shot a convulsion as it were seized upon the morbid mass of bones, sinew, wood and iron, and thrilled through it, giving new energy and action to its desperate efforts to get free from itself. Again the cry of "cavalry" arose. "What are you afraid of?" said I to a man who was running beside me. "I'm not afraid of you," replied the ruffian, levelling his piece at me and pulling the trigger. It was not loaded or the cap was not on, for the gun did not go off. I was unarmed, and I did not go off as fast I could, resolved to keep my own counsel for the second time that day.

And so the flight went on. At one time a whole mass of infantry, with fixed bayonets, ran down the bank of the road, and some falling as they ran must have killed and wounded those among whom they fell. As I knew the road would soon become impassable or blocked up, I put my horse to a gallop and passed on towards the front. *But mounted men still rode faster, shouting out, "Cavalry are coming."* Again I ventured to speak to some officers whom I overtook, and said, "If these runaways are not stopped the whole of the posts and pickets into Washington will fly also." One of them, without saying a word, spurred his horse and dashed in front. I do not know whether he ordered the movement or not, but the van of the fugitives was now suddenly checked, and, pressing on through the wood at the road side, I saw a regiment of infantry blocking up the way, with their front towards Centreville.

NEARING THE CAPITAL AND ANXIOUS INQUIRIES BY THE SOLDIERS—MR. RUSSEL CROSSES THE LONG BRIDGE AND IS SAFE.

As I approached Washington, having left the Colonel and his escort some seven miles on the South side of the Long Bridge, I found the grand guards, pickets' posts and individual sentries, burning for news,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

IT IS A BAD RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS, and it is rather a bad blockading operation by which we are cut off from all trade and all means of obtaining even necessaries from outside sources, while our Northern foes get our products with little or no difficulty. It appears that cargoes may sometimes get out, but seldom or never get in. Do the Lincoln cruisers set traps in this way to lure them out and make seizures? One thing must be pretty evident, and that is, that of the foreign vessels clearing from the South with naval stores, nearly all are compelled to go or are carried into Northern ports, some being taken up by Lincolnite vessels, and others compelled by stress of weather to put in. It may be that these Lincolnite cruisers assign as their reasons for making such captures, the wish to test certain questions as to transfer and change of flag, as to the regularity of clearance, and so on. *That* is *their* look out. The practical fact, as must be apparent, is that vessels clearing from all naval stores ports run very decided risks, equal to 2 out of every 3, of being compelled to go into Northern ports. As the Confederate Government has declared these to be contraband of war, we may fairly question whether it is safe or proper for the authorities to permit them to go to sea at all, with the practical experience before them that two-thirds of the whole amount so going to sea, will be seized by the enemy or otherwise find its way into the enemy's hands.

We are fully aware that the great and most available stimulus to breaking or running of blockades is that of profit. If men take big risks they must expect big returns in case of success, and we are as little inclined as anybody to see unnecessary impediments placed in the way of those who are willing to run such risks. But in war times even the laws of trade must yield to the absolute necessities of the case. War itself is violative of these laws. Lincoln's blockade is violative of them, in fact the universally acknowledged principle that there can legally be no trade between the citizens or subjects of belligerent States, shows that such laws must be silent amid the clash of arms.

Naval Stores being declared contraband by the Secretary of War, we think under the circumstances above stated, the authority to totally forbid its shipment, would be based upon the same good grounds as that to partially do so. We would invite the attention of the military authorities to this matter with no desire to either injure the interests or reflect upon the motives of anybody, but simply as a precautionary matter in the interests of all. Indeed, considering the risks of capture run, we much doubt if any parties here would forego much chance of profit in stopping these shipments, while we know that the considerations brought forward in favor of such a course, appeal strongly to their patriotism.

In the absence of an embargo, we think that Gen. Gatlin in charge of the Southern part of our coast, and General Gwynn of the Northern part have the power to apply a corrective, should they deem it advisable. We speak of the Northern part more particularly, because this class of shipments has been much more extensive from Morehead city, Newbern and the North Counties than from this port, as is evidenced by the fact that over three thousand casks of spirits have been sent by railroad from this place to Newbern and Morehead City.

Among the captures made by the Lincolnites, is a French subject resident here, a passenger for Europe on board a vessel bound from this port to a British colonial port, but which fell into the enemy's hands. This gentleman is said to be confined in the Bastile, known as Fort LaFayette, situated in New York Harbor. It is said that his papers have been taken, they having reference to the shipment of much needed articles from Liverpool. It is more than probable that the system of signals adopted to fecilitate the running of the blockade, has also fallen into their hands, which is much to be regretted.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—A few days since, the Journal was printed by steam, generated by coal from the Egypt mine on Deep River, send down here by Mr. McLean, through Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, of this place.

We like it much. It burns like lightwood almost, does not choak up between the grate-bars any more than anthracite would do. It leaves no clinker, as in the case of red or white ash coal, and from the small quantity we had to test with, we think, if the article can be furnished here at $5 or even $5 50 per ton, it will be about as cheap, perhaps cheaper for the purpose of generating steam, than the hard coal from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Russell's Letter.

The "fast" correspondent of the London Times writes a long account of the Manassas races to his employers. He has a right to speak, for he made the best time—he beat the army—he beat the "Little Villian"—he beat the New York Zouaves, and got in ahead of the news.

Seriously, this long letter is an interesting account of the rout and the running from Manassas, but not at all of the battle, for the valorous correspondent saw none of that save the occasional volumes of smoke or lines of dust marking the position of the batteries, the firing of musketry or the advance of columns. He heard the roar of artillery and the sputtering of small arms, and he was entered for the race home.

His account of the total, fearful, abject, unmitigated cowardice of the Federal army is humiliating in the extreme. It is very doubtful if Mr. Russell could bring himself to believe that there were more than two reasonably decent men on the whole field, one being himself and the other a country-man of his that he met up with. He ridicules all the talk about masked batteries; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, admits that the Southerners were better drilled, better officered, had better generals, better artillerists, and fought incomparably better than their antagonists.

WE ARE PLEASED TO LEARN THAT GENERAL GATLIN, in command of the coast defences of this part of the State, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. The General's former appointment was under the State.

ACCORDING TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, John C. Breckinridge, Ex-Governor Morehead, James B. Clay and J. Young Brown are advertised to address a grand assemblage of the people near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in favor of the Southern cause. These are strong champions, and they come forward not an hour too soon, if they would save the State. It is now or never.

TREASURER COURTS calls our attention to the fact that the non-issue of the Treasury notes, authorized by the called session of the Legislature, held in May last, was due to the action of the Convention, and not to his non-compliance with the law. The Convention postponed the issue of these notes until the first of next March, upon the ground that they could not be sooner issued without coming in conflict with the clause of the Confederate Provisional Constitution forbidding such issues, but could afterwards, under the permanent Constitution which contains no such prohibitory clause.

THE "KNOWING ONES" say that the probabilities are that the next decided and important collision may be looked for in Western Virginia, between the forces under General Lee and General Rosencrantz. The report is that General Lee, with an excellent force, is manœuvring so as to get his Federal antagonist into a position where he must accept battle or surrender. If he fights, the chances are that his force will be very much cut up, if not virtually annihilated.

SUBJUGATING THE SOUTH.—The Springfield Mass., Republican of the 8th, indulges in a long article going to show the fallacy of the remark which it says is often made, "You can't subjugate the South." The Republican adds, "we have no very profound respect for the favorite statement that the South cannot be subjugated. We are very strongly inclined to think that it can be and that it will be." It elsewhere says that, "It is certain that they [the Southerners] are physically no stronger, and morally no braver than their neighbors. Nations with a better and braver spirit than they manifest, struggling for a holier cause, and armed with the sympathy of a world, have been 'subjugated.' *What do you say of Poland and Hungary?*" We italicise the last sentence. It is significant. Let no divisions among ourselves be the means of subjecting us to the fate of Poland or of Hungary?

The *Republican* further observes that "nothing makes so agreeable a man of a bully as a threshing."—The Republican represents the Southerners as bullies who must be subjugated into a high degree of respect, love and admiration for their Northern *brethren*. Possibly the South might feel like retorting—like taking "the conceit" out of the "great Norrard" and making *it* per force agreeable. Who knows?

THE TRUE MEN, if there be true men in Kentucky, are letting their enemies play the game so strongly that every Southern man's hands there will soon be tied. The awful scenes of Missouri must be re enacted in Kentucky. Anderson must share the fate of Lyon, and Rosseau and Prentice follow the retreating steps of Boernstein and Siegel, or else Kentucky must be forever debarred to Southern men, as a crushed and subjugated State.

In Missouri, as any one might have anticipated, the war has become dreadfully bloody. The recent battle near Springfield, Mo., will probably exceed Manassas in the numbers actually *killed* on both sides, though not in wounded or prisoners.

"ONE DISMAL, UNIVERSAL HOWL" has gone up from Yankee-land. The *Tribune* raises the tune and the *Springfield*, Massachusetts, *Republican* re-echoes the note—the *Herald* prolongs the strain, and the *Times* and *World* join in inharmonious sorrow.

They say that not only are the North Carolina ports not blockaded, but they give shelter to a nest of "pirates" who slide out and in "confiscating" the property of the Lincolnites in the coolest manner imaginable. Ocracoke, Hatteras and other inlets are indicated as avenues by which these "pirates" makes their exits and entrances, while Newberne is the den of thieves whereat they most do congregate.

As sure as a gun they are getting mad at North Carolina. The little State vessel, the Winslow, seems first to have shown the conveniences of our coast, and our long line of sounds with comparatively shallow inlets, within which light and swift vessels might take shelter if pursued by a superior force. Within which they could refit and into which they could carry their prizes.

Another thing we may as well make up our minds to. One way or the other, all that is done along our coast, at our seat of government, or elsewhere, gets to be known at the North frequently before it is known at all to the body of our people at home. That this is the case at Richmond, the *Examiner* shows conclusively. That paper thinks that even the secrets of the departments are tampered with. In fact, as we said once before, there are too many old Washington placemen hanging around the government offices at the Confederate seat of government. How this is to be remedied, is for those on the spot to determine. Circumstances have led us to the conclusion that there must be in our State and at Lincoln's service, some improper agencies by which information is surreptitiously obtained at the North. It is true, the New York *Herald* and such like papers, publish many things so far from the truth that they convey no real information, but it is also certain that every fresh package of newspapers which we happen to get through from the North confirms us in our belief that communications are sent on, and pretty accurate and minute information of the state of our defences and the progress of our operations given. The name, size and former occupation of every privateer vessel is given, and if necessary, no doubt, the names of the officers and crews could be and would be forthcoming. Let us beware.

THE THOMAS WATSON.—Private advices from Liverpool, under date of Aug. 3d, announce the safe arrival at that port of the Ship Thomas Watson, Captain Allen, from Wilmington, N. C., having left here on the 6th July, in the face of Lincoln's pomposly proclaimed blockade.

We are pleased to see that the Watson has got in safe, as, owing to the very peculiar circumstances under which she came in here, grave suspicions were aroused, and many doubted whether she would ever go to Liverpool at all. It appears upon reliable authority, that she has got there and landed her cargo.

Spirits Turpentine reported dull in Liverpool at 47s. 6d.

It is reported on good authority that the ship *Alliance* belonging to Charleston, has arrived safely at Beaufort N. C., with an assorted cargo of iron, lead, rifles and other useful and necessary things.

WE HAVE SOME ITEMS from the camps of our regiments in Virginia, which we are forced to omit or notice very briefly to-day.

Our Third Regiment N. C. State Troops is at Acquia Creek. The second at Brookes' Depot, and both in better health than they have been. The green fruits and other things of that kind have been rather interfering with the health of the men.

The Second Regiment (Col. Tew's) has suffered a good deal from sickness contracted at the Camp near Garysburg. They are getting over it though.

No immediate attack is expected at Aquia Creek, nor do our officers or men seem to look for any movement into Maryland in that direction.

Winter clothing for the soldiers is attracting the attention of the officers. They appeal to their lady friends and others to see after these things.

AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN FRIEND informs us that the name of the German Colonel, now General, so often referred to in connection with the movements in Missouri, is Siegel, being the German for seal, meaning a stamp, or signet.

Gen. Siegel was in the revolution of 1848, and fought in the revolutionary army of the Grand Duchy of Baden, against the invading Prussians. He is a man of education and ability, and exerts a large influence among his compatriots in Missouri.

There is but one person figuring under the differently spelled names of Zeigle, Seigle, Zeigel, and so on, and that is *Hermann Siegel*.

RETURNED HOME.—Capt. John A. Brown, formerly of the 4th Artillery, U. S. A., who resigned his position in the old army while on duty in Dacotah Territory, has arrived home, or rather to the home of his wife. Capt. B. is a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but married into a highly respectable family of this town. He resigned his position in the Federal army some three months ago, but received no answer to his resignation till about 18 days since. As soon as he received information of the acceptance of his resignation, he left for the Confederate States, with his wife and three small children. He left St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th inst., and arrived here, we think, on Tuesday last. There is no doubt but the Federal forces have been badly—completely whipped in Missouri, and that they will not be able to retrieve their lost ground by all the combined efforts of Lincoln's despotism. Capt. Brown has tendered his services to the Confederate States, and we have reason to hope he will soon be placed in active service.

Bad Shooting Affair.

On last Tuesday evening, about dark, a most unfortunate affair took place at the Pilot House, on Water Street below Dock, kept by Mr. John Bishop, which resulted in a severe and probably fatal injury to Mr. George Curtis.

It would appear that a young man named Feutrell, a member of Captain Gore's Company of Columbus Guards, had been about, drinking pretty freely and threatening to shoot sundry persons. Just as Mr. Curtis was preparing to go up to supper, Mr. Feutrell staggered up against him somewhat rudely, at which time Mr. Curtis took no notice of it, but on its being repeated asked Feutrell why he couldn't behave like a gentleman, upon which the latter said if he (Curtis) said that he (Feutrell) was no gentleman he would shoot him; whether he made a movement to draw a pistol or not we have not learned, but it is probable he did, as Mr. Curtis threw or prepared to throw a tumbler at him, simultaneous with which movement Feutrell fired, the ball striking Mr. Curtis a little above the left nipple. Mr. C. is yet alive but the gravest fears are entertained.

Feutrell was almost immediately arrested by Mr. Gafford, and is now in jail, the preliminary investigation having been postponed until Saturday, to await the result of Mr. Curti's wound.

Mr. Curtis is very highly esteemed as an industrious, peaceful man, and useful citizen. He is a machinist and engineer, about forty years of age, and we believe has a family. Mr. Feutrell is a young man, but we have no acquaintance with him.

Gen. Lyon.

The comments of the Northern press upon the death of General Lyon, the Federal leader in Missouri, go far to show the spirit by which our late political brethren are animated.

Lyon was bold, brave, prompt, and wholly unscrupulous. He was a thorough abolitionist—a genuine fanatic, but never allowing his fanaticism to get the better of his fighting abilities, which were far from contemptible, as he was a regularly educated officer, with all the shrewdness of a genuine Connecticut man, and all the coolness of an experienced soldier.

His ruthless course over-awed St. Louis, and, for a time at least, crushed out anything like organized resistance in Missouri. It is indeed doubtful if, left to themselves, without arms, without organization or any force upon which to rally, the Missourians could have rallied at all. Governor Jackson was and is a kind amiable man, not deficient in personal bravery, but wanting in that decision of character demanded by the exigency of the times. While he negotiated to save the effusion of blood and avoid the occurrence of civil war in his State, Lyon made no bones of striking down all impediments to the military dictatorship which he determined to establish in the name of the United States. With a certain end resolutely kept in view, he soon satisfied himself that the nearest cut to the attainment of that end was the best one, no matter whose rights or interests or feelings might be sacrificed or trampled upon. The ruthless course pursued towards a militia encampment near St. Louis, the firing upon the people in the streets of that city, the hot pursuit inaugurated, and before which the legal authorities of the State had to fly from her borders, while their property was confiscated or destroyed, all these were among the means resorted to by General Lyon, and *he* was the model commander in Northern estimation—*his* course was the course called for and approved of by the leading exponents of Northern sentiment—he was the embodied ideal of Northern soldiering. From this we may learn how to appreciate our foes. Not all Northern men approve of the diatribes of Greely or the tactics of Lyon, but the dominant majority *do* approve of both, and the majority of the Cabinet, with the President. In the event of the failure of McClelland, Lyon, if surviving, would have been put at the head of affairs.

ANY MORE EDITIONS OF C. H. FOSTER AROUND?—We are indebted to the attention of Doctor Satchwell for copies of sundry Northern papers, among others the New York Tribune of the 10th instant, which publishes, under a flaming head, a long letter from "Our Special Correspondent," dated Salisbury, N. C., August 1st, 1861. This letter gives us much *news*, especially in reference to a great slave insurrection in this State, together with "the refusal of the Union Home Guards (who are not obliged to leave their own counties or towns) to proceed to the disaffected district," and then further, that since this refusal "the acting Governor has ordered nearly the whole available force of North Carolina, lately in Virginia, to return at once to the State and suppress this domestic outbreak," etc., etc.

Now who, after this, will question the energy of the metropolitan press of New York? If they have no news they *make* it.

This "special correspondent" says that Clingman is sorry that he ever left the Washington Senate—that John A. Gilmer's "heart is in the right place" to suit Greely and Company, and that "his sympathies are all unchanged," etc., etc. Clingman, this person says, will possibly soon take part in organizing a new abolition State in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina. The communication is rich, but too lengthy for us to copy. It abuses George Davis and others, and maintains throughout, even when lying most strenuously, the tone of studied caution, and simulated regard for truth.

In commenting upon this letter, the *Tribune* says editorially that "This interesting letter gives other very suggestive facts in regard to the political complexion of North Carolina. Many of the most distinguished leaders of opinion in the State are allied heart and soul with the Union cause. The loyal of the North may take new encouragement from the firm stand such men as John A. Gilmer are reported to be making, in the face of untold difficulty, and should draw inspiration for a more vigorous prosecution of the struggle from the knowledge that thousands only await the opportunity to declare their devotion to the old flag, and the old and well-tried Constitution."

WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE that the North Carolina Volunteer Regiments not yet accepted by the Confederacy, will shortly be so, and that thus no disbandonment nor disorganization need be feared.

For the Journal.

HEADQUARTERS 3D INFANTRY, N. C. S. T.,
Camp "Howe," Acquia Creek, Va., Aug 19, 1861.

Messrs. EDITORS:—Permit me through your columns to announce to his friends, the death of THOMAS COTTLE, of Duplin county, a member of Company B., 3d Infantry, N. C. "State Troops,"

This young soldier enlisted in Co. B. at Kenansville, on the 4th day of June last, a hale, hearty young man of nineteen years, buoyant with hope and a burning zeal in our present struggle for Southern liberty.

Often, around his camp with his comrades, I have heard him picture to himself a future bright with anticipations, to be realized when the invader should be driven from our soil, and he should return home crowned with the honors of a true and faithful soldier.

He ever conducted himself in an orderly and soldiery manner, thereby gaining, in the few short weeks he was with his Company, the confidence and respect of his commander; but death overtaking him, in the quiet of his camp, and blighting the young flower of his ambition, deprived our State of a true and steady son.

Taken with the measles at Garysburg, he was left in the city of Petersburg when our Regiment moved to Virginia, where typhoid fever supervening, on the 5th of August, away from home and friends, but surrounded and nursed by the kindest of friends, he closed his eyes forever upon the world, and now rests in the bosom of earth, leaving many comrades to mourn the loss of so brave a young soldier.

CO. B., 3d INFANTRY S. T.

WE caution the public against a very dangerous $50 counterfeit note on the Southern Bank of New Orleans, in extensive circulation in this city. On its left end is the figure of a female resting on a shield; on the right the bust of Washington; in each right corner is the letter L.

The genuine has the bust of Washington on the right and on the left a globe.—*Richmond Examiner.*

CAMP HOWE, HEADQUARTERS, 3[illegible]
August 18[illegible]

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—GENTS:—Some short time since I read an article in the *Journal* in which you complained that numerous friends of yours who had "gone to the wars" had not redeemed their promises of writing to you. It is unnecessary for me to say that prudence, in a great measure, has been the cause of their silence—as it would not be proper to write in detail of events daily happening, and perspective, which would be of most interest to your readers. It is well known to all of us, that with all the caution and privacy with which our movements are made, that the enemy know them nearly, if not as soon, as the most of us do.

Upon intimation, sufficient to lead to the belief that the Yankees intended to cross the Potomac with a large force and land near Acquia Creek, Gen. Holmes, on last Wednesday, 15th, issued orders that our Regiment immediately repair to that place, distant about seven miles. In about fifteen minutes the whole Battalion, headed by the field and staff officers, was moving in that direction, and notwithstanding the broken country through which we had to pass, in less time than an hour we were at our journey's end. Col. Meares having been placed in command of the works around here, (which probably is not prudent to describe,) he immediately set to work to station his force at points where he thought their presence would be most available. This being done, I, with a few friends, made a reconnoitering trip down to the river, we there saw lying at anchor, about three miles from the Virginia shore, *thirteen* Federal war steamers. As they did not seem disposed to act on the offensive, but rather looked as if they were enjoying themselves, they were not molested on Wednesday. Col. Meares having everything fixed to his satisfaction during the night, early on Thursday morning he ordered our batteries to open fire upon them. They were all in close juxtaposition; and the first one or two shots having fallen short, they did not seem inclined to move, but seemingly came a little closer, with the intention of paying their respects to us. Fut at the proper moment, that dreaded of all things by the Yankees, a masked battery, opened upon them, and immediately might have been heard the shrill whistle of several small tugs seemingly warning their larger friends to scamper, which they did in the most approved style—some ran up and others down the river, just as their heads were pointing. The *Pawnee*, however, upon whom the fire was directed, received three shots before she could be gotten out of the way, one ball took effect in the rigging and with a glass the rope could be seen hanging about quite loosely. None of them have since ventured within *seven* miles of our side. The battery which did the damage took them by surprise, as did the long range of the gun therein. Well, if they will persist in bringing their best rifled cannon down here and then run off and leave them, we will put them to good use. The steamers took time to return only two shots, which did no damage. It was thought they intended to land on our side, but as I have said before, they know our movements as soon as some of us do; they, I think, had an idea that we intended to cross into Maryland, and had congregated there to dispute *our* passage; at any rate, they have shown no disposition to land troops on our side as yet. And if the very cowardly manner in which they acted upon this occasion is an illustration of the way they intend to prevent us from crossing into Maryland, they might as well go back to old Abe's Rendezvous and tie up to the wharf. For if it is the intention or wish of our officers to cross the Potomac at this place, when they get fully ready and determined, that blockade will afford no detention.

From the high hills around our encampment we have a magnificent view of the broad Potomac, and also of the green fertile hills of Maryland, and it makes the blood boil within the veins of all our soldiers to think, that a land which but a short time since enjoyed the blessings of peace, plenty and liberty, is now crushed beneath a tyrant's despotic heel. The nearer we approach the land of the oppressed, the more are we actuated to strike death to the minions of a would-be dictator of a free and independent people. Our boys, (Co. "F," Capt. Parsley) are all in high spirits, and as eager for the fray as when they left old Wilmington; always jealous when a point is to be occupied where danger is expected. You may take my word for it if ever they get a chance, they will so conduct themselves as to reflect credit upon their town, their State, and themselves. In fact, there is no exception in any of the Companies in the Regiment; they are all well disciplined and determined men and when they get an opportunity they will prove themselves a terror to all Yankeedom.

Of our field and staff officers, I but feebly express the feeling towards them, when I say they are beliked, their kindness and gentlemanly deportment towards all of us, officers and soldiers—notwithstanding the military discipline to which we are necessarily subjected—meet with, and receive our unqualified admiration. We all have unbounded confidence in their skill, bravery, and discretion.

The *Journal* is a welcome, very welcome visitor; all of us look for its successive numbers with eagerness. We were all highly pleased at the stirring up you gave *somebody somewhere*, for the loose manner in which certain officials attended to the paying off of our soldiers. Who to find fault of, or where to *go* to find the right person to find fault of, has, notwithstanding a diligent search, been an impossibility with us. We could not find any one that knew anything about paying off. You truly can say "there are companies that have been in the services of the State for months, and are now in the service of the Confederacy in Virginia and have yet to see the first cent of pay. The authorities at Raleigh refer them to the Confederacy.—The officers of the Confederacy say that they have nothing to do with fulfilliidg the seperate contracts of North Carolina. Meanwhile how fare the troops? We know of companies who served under the call of the Governor, affirmed by the action of the Legislature, for months at the fort and elsewhere, and who are now in Virginia either as Volunteer or State Troops, who are exactly in this position." Every word of the foregoing is as true as gospel. And I will tell you how they fare: As regards to eating, they are as well fed as could be expected, as a general thing, but if each one had the money owing by North Carolina, he could purchase many little things which are not given by the Government, and are positively necessary for their comfort; for instance, an india rubber coat, to keep the rain off when walking sentry, tobacco, shoes, and other clothes which are not given, and wear out before they can get more. Also, numerous little nourishments which the sick are deprived of and actually suffer for. And, above all, they are justly due by the State, and should have their money whether they need it or not.

We are glad to see that the *people demand* that the thing shall be attended to; and hope it will be speedily done.

I have already trespassed too much upon your columns, and will bring this to an abrupt close, promising to keep you posted in regard to our movements, as far as it is consistent to do so. Yours, STATE TROOP.

From the Richmond Examiner, 22d inst.

Thanks of Congress to Gen. McCulloch and His Command.

The following resolution was introduced into Congress yesterday by Mr. Ochiltree, of Texas, and was passed unanimously:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe to the arms of the Confederate States another glorious and important victory in a portion of the country where a reverse would have been disastrous by exposing the families of the good people of the State of Missouri to the unbridled license of the brutal soldiery of an unscrupulous enemy: therefore be it.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the thanks of Congress are cordially tendered to Brigadier-General Ben McCulloch, and the officers and soldiers of his brave command, for their gallant conduct in defeating, after a battle of six and a half hours, a force of the enemy, equal in numbers and greatly superior in all their appointments, thus proving that a right cause nerves the hearts and strengthens the arms of the Southern people fighting, as they are, for their liberty, their homes and friends, against an unholy despotism.

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, Gen. McCulloch and his gallant troops, are entitled to, and will receive the grateful thanks of our people.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be communicated to that command by the proper Department.

CLOTHING OUTFIT.—A Committee of Georgia citizens in appealing for clothing and bedding outfit for the soldiers, gives the following directions which we commend to all interested:

Persons sending boxes of article will please place a list and the number of the contents legibly upon the outside.

We append a list of the articles, arranged in the order which (if the subscription should be in such things) will be found most useful:

Sheets, pillows and pillow cases, handkerchiefs, hose, jackets, drawers, socks, shirts, towels, blankets, coverlids, tea, coffee, arrow root, rice, sugar, corn starch, isinglass, lime juice, medicines of all kinds, bandages, wines, brandies, liquorice, rose water, and flax seed. Shirts.—Two breadths of unbleached cotton, 1¼ yards long, 1 yard wide, open at bottom ½ yard; sleeve length ¾ yard; armhole, length 12 inches; length of collar 20 inches; length of slit in front 28 inches; a piece 4 inches wide, lapping under, fastened with 4 tapes; short bed gowns, as shirts only, only 1 yard long and open in front. Cotton drawers, 1¼ yards long, with breadth of 1 yard in each leg, with hem and draw string around each leg and the waist; length of waist to crotch 12 inches on the back, front 11 inches, with 3 buttons and button holes.

THE PROGRAMME.—A gentleman of Nashville, Tenn., has received a letter of warning from one of the large cities of Eastern United States, of which the following is an extract:

Entrench and fortify all your cities, towns, and railroad depots. If the Federal troops are successful next time they will try to march right through the South, carrying everything before them. Look to your ports of entry, for they will try to open them against your wish to England and France. The South has no time to loose. The North is putting forth extra exertions. They will have some 300 guns, 200,000 men, large bodies of cavalry and mounted men. They also expect to perform great things on the Mississippi river. They will resort to all kinds of tricks in the next battle. McClellan is noted for cutting his way through and getting in the rear of his opponent. They talk of shooting all your officers. Let them dress in plain clothes. They talk of smoking the masked batteries out by firing the woods.

A REGIMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.—A cavalry regiment has been raised in North Carolina, and is now encamped at Ridgeway. It is composed entirely of North Carolinians, under the command of Col. Ransom, all splendidly equipped, and will no doubt do splendid execution in the cause of the South when opportunity offers. The regiment consists of 800 men. The Petersburg "Express" says "when the cavalcade passes through Petersburg, it will present a spectacle well worth witnessing." The old North State seems determined to leave nothing undone in the way of the discharge of a patriotic duty in this crisis.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Brigham Young has thrown off his allegiance to the United States Goverment, and declared the independence of the Territory. The Mormons were arming in every direction to maintain their independence at all hazards.

For the Journal.

RALEIGH, N. C. August 22d, 1861.

JOURNAL:—Yesterday afternoon, availing myself of the kind invitation of the officers of the Wilmington Light Artillery, Capt. Moore, I visited their encampment. An exhilirating ride on horseback for about four miles, through a broken and picturesque country, brought us to "Camp Boylan," and certainly no more suitable locality could have been selected. The tents are pitched upon the summit of a gentle hill, under the shade of a grove of noble oaks. In their midst is the farm house and appurtenances (including a well of excellent water) of MR. William Boylan, all of which he has generously abandoned to the use of the company. Stretching to the right and bounded by a succession of blue hills, is the parade ground, a level, open and extended plain.

As we neared the Camp, the shrill blast of the Bugle was summoning the men to evening drill. The scene was one of bustle and excitement; prancing horses being led into position, men hurrying to and fro, and the officers donning their bright uniforms, and mounting in hot haste. As if by magic, however, at the word of command, where was apparent confusion order reigned supreme. Every man was at his post, and in a moment the horses at half speed, were bearing the pieces and caissons swiftly across the field. The evolutions were wonderful in view of their rapidity and precision, at full gallop. To our bewildered gaze, as if under the government of instinct, columns, squads and sections were formed and reformed. Then commenced firing in battery, in column, and by sections, in eschalon and in almost every conceivable position. The horses—eighty odd in number—were so well trained, that they seemed to partake of the intelligence of their riders, and stood the fire without indications of fear. A distinguished artillery officer, late of United States Army, who witnessed the exercises, stated to me that he was highly gratified, and that the drill reflected credit upon both officers and men. The company now numbers 117 men. After parade I mingled freely with them, and many were the anxious enquiries for news from home. They are in excellent health and spirits, and I am much gratified in witnessing the manifest physical improvement of those among them of my acquaintance.—To my enquiries, the reply was "never in better health, and all we wish now is to meet our Yankee foe face to face; and you may tell our friends at home that when we do, we hope to give a good account of ourselves"

The Battery will move for the Seat of War in the course of a week or two, and will consist of two howitzers and four six-pounders. Fifteen or twenty more horses are required, as to put the Company upon a war footing six horses should be attached to a piece, while now they have but four. They hope to be supplied before leaving. The officers express their gratification at the treatment they have received from the Executive Department while here, and all unite in testifying to the hospitality and kindness of the good people of the country, in the neighborhood of the camp. Quite a number of ladies from the neighborhood were present to witness the parade, and some of the officers remarked in advance, that if we witnessed any short-comings upon the part of the men, we must ascribe it measurably to the ladies; for that whenever pretty girls were in view, the boys would "go one eye" upon them, even if the other was sighting the gun.

Around the well-supplied supper-table of the officers' mess, we met seven or eight Wilmington ladies, some of whom had tents pitched for them some little distance from the encampment, and were upon a farewell visit to husbands, sons, brothers, and, for aught I know, sweet-hearts. After supper we sat upon the green sward, before the white tents, which gleamed in the fitful moonbeams, as they stole through the leafy canopy above us—while woman's gentle voice, and the sweet notes of the violin and guitar, touched by no unskilful fingers, lent enchantment to the scene.—Frequent were the allusions made to dear old Wilmington, and the loved ones left behind.

How sad to think that this was but the bright side of the wax picture. Ere the campaign be over, those sweet voices which but just now were whispering of love and hope, may melt in low wails of mourning and despair—those glad-some notes which made our hearts joyous, be tuned to the requiem and dirge.

"But Oh, if there be in this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation that Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

Worthy of her revolutionary renown—yea, right nobly has old New Hanover responded to the call of patriotism in this crisis of North Carolina's destiny. Lavishly has she poured forth her treasure and her brave sons;—but I venture to predict that, when the last battle in this war for Independence shall be fought and won, no company will be found to have reflected more credit upon the county which sent it forth, than the Wilmington Flying Artillery. Z.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FOR DEEP RIVER.—We are permitted to copy the following important letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Wright:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT—RICHMOND, Aug. 19th, 1861.

Hon. C. G. Wright, House of Delegates, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR: A free supply of Coal in your State, in connection with the present and future operations of a steam Navy, I regard as of very great importance, and hence I observe with interest every indication connected with it. Will you be pleased to advise me as to the prospect of completing the Fayetteville and Coalfields Rail Road? The mineral wealth of your State, and particularly of the Deep River country, points to an early establishment of such great Work-Shops as the defences of our Confederacy will demand, and I deeply regret that the common sense of the South, in years gone by, has not established them.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y Navy.

This is another and emphatic indication, that the struggle of those who have spent their time and means in the effort to develop this great interest, is about to be crowned with success. The Legislature of North Carolina cannot now fail to do anything—everything—to complete the opening of this wonderful mine of wealth, this vast store-house of army and navy, which "the common sense of the South," looking anywhere else than at home, has not heretofore appreciated—indeed scarcely now begins to appreciate.

The government wants coal for a Steam Navy, and coal and iron for the greatest workshops, here in Fayetteville, that have ever been seen in the South. Individuals too, all over the South, want coal and iron, which can be more conveniently obtained at Deep River than anywhere else in the South. Need we call upon the Legislature to do promptly what may be necessary to infuse the fullest life and vigor into the operations of this vast interest?

Captain Booth, of the Artillery Corps of the Confederate Army, has arrived here and taken command of the Arsenal, and it is understood that his orders are to put up more buildings, with a view to the most extensive operations; and to drive with the utmost possible speed every species of work for furnishing the Army.

Now we shall go ahead indeed, and North Carolina will become one of the richest and most important of the Southern Confederates.

We learn by this morning's mail, that a resolution introduced by Mr. Wright in the Commons, directing the delivery of the $200,000 of bonds appropriated by the Legislature last winter but never issued, passed its third reading in the Commons yesterday by the large vote of 83 to 11. This is handsome, and it is supposed the Senate will also pass it.—*Fay. Observer, 22d inst.*

The Washington correspondent of the Northern Associated Press sends the following:

Commander Livingston, of the steamer Penguin, writing to the Navy Department under date of the 15th instant, communicates interesting particulars of his blockading operations off Cape Fear, stating among other things that after chasing the schooner Louisa, of Wilmington, he brought her within reach of his guns, when she ran ashore and soon keeled over and filled with water, becoming a wreck. It was intended to send her to the West Indies with a cargo of lumber and return with coffee.

The captain of the British ship Gladiator had sent him a communication pointing out several localities unblockaded, a fact as well known to commander Livingston as to Her Majesty's officer.

The Navy Department will soon remedy these deficiencies.

Official information has been received here that a vessel from the South with Confederate ship papers only had entered Newport, Rhode Island, under stress of weather, and that on the person of a French passenger was found a letter, authorizing him to purchase blankets, coffee, iron, &c. It is supposed that his intention was to ship those articles to some port in North Carolina, either in a French or English vessel, as it is claimed that foreigners may rightfully take advantage of an ineffective blockade.

"WASEN'T SKEER'D."—The Cincinnati Enquirer is responsible for the following:

"A Republican gentleman of this city, in a recent visit to Washington, called upon President Lincoln.—In the course of the conversation, the visitor inquired if His Excellency had not felt some alarm for the safety of the Capital, to which the President gave the following classic reply:—'O, the Cabinet were somewhat alarmed, but I wasen't skeer'd a hooter." The visitor left, profoundly impressed that the nation has the right man for the right place."

Design to Run the Blockade at Charleston.

BOSTON, August 17.—The ship Alliance, formerly of Charleston, under the British flag, sailed from St. John, N. B., on Monday, for Havana, but her real destination is known to be Charleston. The captain boasted that he would run the blockade without difficulty.

Her cargo consisted of pig iron, pig lead, quicksilver, rifles, spool cotton, pins, needles, thread, percussion caps, mackerel, etc., etc. The owner of the ship and cargo, Mr. Lafitte, of Charleston, came from St. John to Portland on the steamer Eastern Queen yesterday.

ANOTHER PRIZE.—The *Santa Clara*, another of the *Jeff. Davis* prizes, has been safely carried into a Southern port. She is described as a fine looking hermorphodite brig, loaded with sugar and molasses—cargo valued at $65,000. She was, at the time of her capture, on her way to New York.—*Savannah News.*

The New Haven Journal says that the 2d Connecticut Regiment brought home with them twenty-five negroes from Virginia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 21st, 1861, p. m.

The President to-day approved of the act empowering the President to appoint two other Commissioners to Europe. The act empowers the President to determine to what nations the Commissioners now in Europe shall be accredited, and to prescribe their duties. The two additional Commissioners will receive the same pay as those now in Europe.

The President also approves the act to aid the State of Missouri in repelling invasion, and authorizes her admission into the Confederacy. The preamble sets forth that the people of Missouri have been prevented, by the unconstitutional influence of the Federal Government, from expressing their will in regard to a union with the Confederates; and that the Missourians being now engaged in repelling a lawless invasion of their territory by armed forces, the Confederate Government consider it their right and duty to aid the Government and people of Missouri in resisting invasion and securing the means and opportunity of expressing their will upon all questions affecting their rights and liberties. The President is authorized to co-operate, through the military power of this government, with the authorities of Missouri, in defending that State against the lawless invasion by the United States; and aid in maintaining the liberty and independence of Missouri, with power to accept the services of troops sufficient for such purpose.

The act provides for the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy on an equal footing with the other States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be ratified by the legally constituted authorities of Missouri, and an authenticated copy communicated to the President. The President is then directed by proclamation to announce the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy. The act recognizes the government in Missouri, of which Claiborne F. Jackson is the chief magistrate.

Gen. Ochiltree, of Texas, introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, complimenting the splendid victory obtained by Gen. McCulloch and his brave army at the battle of Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missouri.

Nothing new from the camps.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 22, 1861.

The President has approved the following acts:

An act establishing a uniform rule of naturalization for persons enlisted in the army of the Confederate States.

An act to increase the corps of artillery.

An act authorizing the Secretary of War